

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

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Introduction

Background

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

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

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

The three year rolling plan

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

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

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

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

Our vision for Southwark

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our progress so far

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

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

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

Our approach

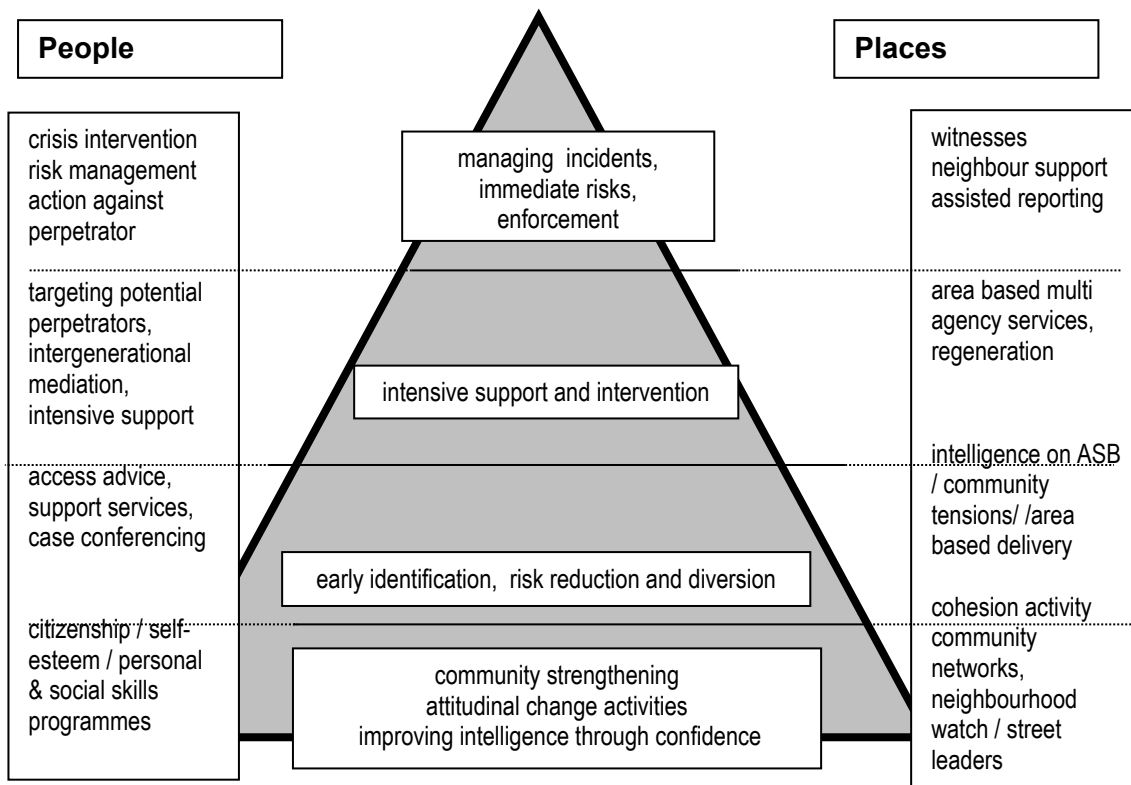
Southwark whole systems approach

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

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

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

Safer Southwark Partnership Triangle of Intervention



Our priorities

SSP priorities for 2008–2012 were

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

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

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

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

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

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

The revised priorities for 2009 – 12 are:

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

- **Reducing re-offending**

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

- **Communities and Communications**

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

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

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

Emerging issues

Policy changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What's coming on the horizon?

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

International Economic climate

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

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

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

Economic migration

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

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

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

2012 Olympics

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

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

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

Transport infrastructure

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

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

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

Delivery of the rolling plan

Our Progress so far

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

Cost of Crime

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

Governance and action plans

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

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

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

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

Skills and training

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

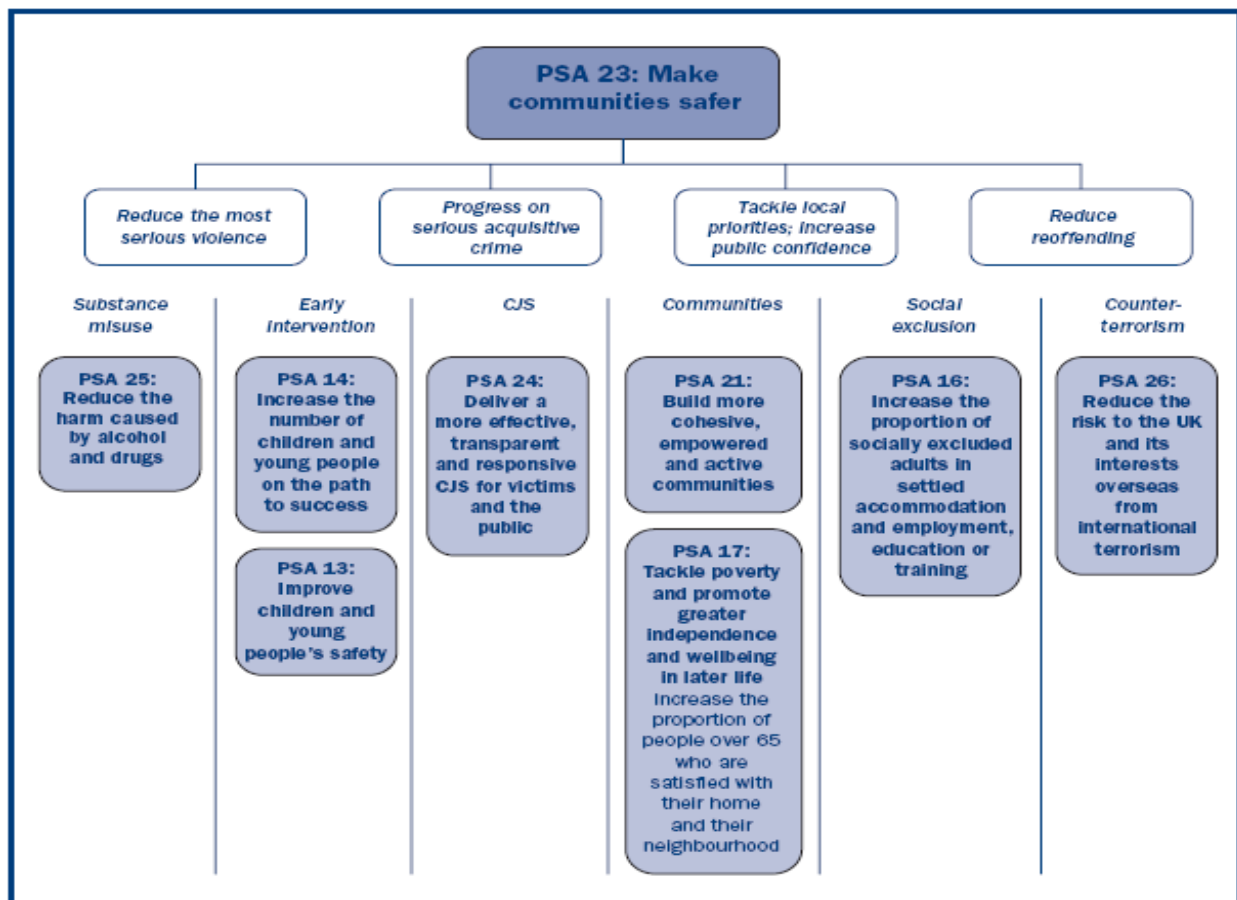
insight into how we work together in Southwark and problem solve together in a multi agency environment. Our trainers now have training qualifications as well as invaluable operational experience and many of our courses are now accredited. In 2009/10 we will use our highly acclaimed London Resource Centre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

Performance

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

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

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



Performance framework

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

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

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

Risks and contingencies

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

Tackling violent crime

Reducing violent crime and the impact of the threat of violence on our communities remains a key priority for the SSP. Violent crime makes up 27% of our total crime in the borough.

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

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

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

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

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

Over the past three years Southwark has developed a range of programmes that address violent crime through:

- Early identification
- Intervention
- Intensive prevention
- Enforcement

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

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

be targeted for disruption and enforcement action

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

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

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

routes for the individual from the cycle of violent crime.

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

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

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

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

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

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

independent sexual violence advocate at Victim Support Southwark.

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

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

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

What drives violent crime?

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

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

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

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

What is the cycle of violence?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tackling violent crime

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

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

Tackling domestic violence and sexual violence

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

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

Preventing youth crime and increasing young people's safety

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

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

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

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

Staying safe

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

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

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

individuals who have a higher risk of offending.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Positive contribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preventing youth crime and increasing young people's safety

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

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

Preventing anti social behaviour issues of the greatest concern

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

Our key objectives are:

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

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

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

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

Managing Anti-social behaviour

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the Challenge and Support funding, we have also trained

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

Preventing the anti social behaviour issues of the greatest concern

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

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

Reducing Drug and Alcohol Misuse

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

Drugs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcohol

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cocaine and Alcohol

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

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

Saturation zones

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

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

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

Reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

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

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

Reducing re-offending and protecting the community

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

month are accessed via this programme.

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

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

Reducing Reoffending and protecting the community

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

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

Safer Communities -making the borough a better place for people

Southwark has a long history of welcoming new communities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community engagement and empowerment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where and when they go and the transport they use.

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

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

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

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

Vulnerable young adults

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

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

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

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

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

adults to provide opportunities for engagement and dialogue.

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

Support Businesses to reduce the crime

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

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

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

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

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

Hate crime remains a priority although reported numbers are low. Our work with the Anti Homophobic Forum and our local specialist service providers aims to encourage reporting and firmly establish rights and responsibilities across all sections of the community.

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

Safer Communities – making the borough a better place for people

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

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

Appendix 1

SSP Performance Framework

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

local indicators	LI 1 Personal robbery offences (LAA)	2,012	1,712	-15%	G	-1%
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Aim		Outcomes					
Preventing youth crime		PSA 14: Increase the number of young people and children on the path to success PSA 15: Improve children and young people's safety PSA 23 Safer communities					
	performance indicator	07/08	08/09			target	comments
		actual	% change	traffic light			
strategic indicators	NI 111 First time entrants to the youth justice system (LAA)	308	284	-8%	G	293	07/08 & 08/09 data is for April to Dec
	NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (LAA)	tbc	25%		G	tbc	08/09 figure relates to Jan-Mar 08 cohort after 6 months
	NI 45 Young offenders' engagement in education, training or employment (LAA)	80%	71%	-11%	R	90%	As at Dec 08
sub indicators	NI 43 % young people within the youth justice system receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	8.3%	tbc				% point difference in proportion of each BME group of yp on youth justice disposals against equivalent proportion in local population
	NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on youth justice disposals						
	White	-20.9%	tbc				
	Mixed	3.0%	tbc				
	Black or Black British	17.5%	tbc				
	Asian or Asian British	-3.7%	tbc				
	Chinese/Other	-2.0%	tbc				
	NI 46 Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation	95%	98%	3%	G	85%	
	NI 115 Substance misuse by young people		4%				No Southwark school took part in Tellus survey; instead proxy measure based on average of figures from local authorities with similar characteristics
	NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying		42%				
NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities		65%					
16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) NI 117	10%	tbc	tbc		8%		
LI 2 Serious youth crime victims	1156	1047	-9%	G	-5%		

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

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

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

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

Comparison to our most similar grouping (MSG) and London

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

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

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

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