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Crime & Disorder Strategy 2002/5

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01. Introduction

Crime and the fear of crime remain the number one concern of Southwark residents. The Crime and Disorder Strategy is the key means of directing and co-ordinating the statutory agencies response to reduce crime levels and improve people's perception of public safety. The strategy covers the period 2002 to 2005 and builds upon the work already undertaken by the Safer Southwark Partnership through the first crime and disorder strategy 1998 to 2001.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Council jointly with the police to establish a partnership to tackle crime and disorder in the borough. The Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) is responsible for undertaking a crime and disorder audit and for the development and implementation of a local three year strategy to address the findings of the audit.

Other statutory agencies have a responsibility to co-operate with the Safer Southwark Partnership. Locally our statutory partners are the London Probation Area of the National Probation Service and Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark Health Authority. In the last year new statutory partners have joined: the London Ambulance Service; the London Fire Brigade; and the British Transport Police.

The Partnership also includes South Bank University, Southwark Housing Association Group (SouHAG), Southwark Police Community Consultative Group (SPCCG) and

works closely with the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) elected member and the Council Executive Member with responsibility for Community Support and Safety.

The development of the Southwark Primary Care Trust (PCT) as from April 2002 and the change to the role and responsibility of health authorities will mean that during this strategy new partnership arrangements will be developed with the primary care trust.

The Safer Southwark Partnership

British Transport Police

Metropolitan Police Service

London Ambulance Service

London Fire Brigade

London Probation Area of the National Probation Service

Southwark Council

Southwark Housing Association Group

Southwark Police and Community Consultative Group

Southwark Primary Care Trust

02. Background

The development of the crime and disorder strategy requires an audit to be undertaken followed by wide consultation. The subsequent strategy should address the problems identified and reflect the perceptions of people locally about crime and crime reduction.

Crime and Disorder Audit

The Audit sets out information about crime in Southwark from a range of sources and reflects on trends and patterns with a view to shaping the strategy. It comments on the performance of the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP) in relation to the previous strategy and identifies key issues that reflect the priorities for future action.

Crime Trends

A very broad summary of crime trends over the period of the last strategy indicates some significant improvements. In relation to vehicle crime and domestic burglary, for instance, Southwark has achieved some of the best performance in London over the past three years. More recently, however, street crime has increased significantly and there are also increases in areas such as burglary and vehicle crime which have formerly shown improvement. Perhaps most worrying of all has been an increasing involvement of young people in more serious crime, both as victims and perpetrators. Much of this is connected to street robbery, mobile phone theft, and violent crime.

The reporting of crime data in a way that reflects trends accurately and consistently can be difficult to achieve. All crime trends move up and down. Different timeframes can therefore be

selected to show ameliorating or deteriorating trends. For the 12 months between December 2000 and December 2001 the following data shows that:

- Overall crime has increased by 7.9%
- Street crime has increased by 41.4%
- Violent crime has increased by 12%
- Residential burglary has increased by 9%
- Vehicle crime has increased by 19.1%

However these increases in the last year, 2001, have to be set against fluctuating crime levels in the previous three years:

- January/December 1999 - 43,017
- January/December 2000 - 39,994
- January/December 2001 - 44,484

Comparative Data

The recent crime increases in Southwark should be viewed in the context of increases in London and elsewhere. All metropolitan areas in the country are suffering increased levels of street robbery. Crimes in the top 10 London boroughs show increases ranging from 10% to 15% over a comparable period. At 13% Southwark's increase is high but not out of step with these other boroughs.

One indicator which can serve to give a more accurate view of local performance is to compare this performance with that of other neighbouring boroughs. The Home Office has established family groupings of local authorities and police operational command units in order to facilitate this. Southwark is currently ranked 5th in its family (crime and disorder reduction partnership family 2 (CDPR family 2)). This represents a significant improvement from 1st (or

worst) when Southwark began to compare its performance in 1997

However whilst there have been improvements in overall performance Southwark still has very high crime rates. For example Southwark has the highest rate for violent crime, is in the top three for levels of hate crimes (within the family group) and the highest London wide rate for non-accidental property fires.

Performance 1998 – 2001

The Safer Southwark Partnership has achieved much over the life of the past strategy. Some of the significant achievements are:

- Southwark is currently ranked 5th in its family (CDPR family 2). This represents a significant improvement from 1st (or worst) when Southwark began to compare its performance in 1997
- Establishment of a comprehensive Youth Offending Team whose Youth Justice Plan has been commended in successive years by the Youth Justice Board

Audit Priority Areas

This position cannot, however, mask recent worrying trends, as indicated earlier. The Audit explores the data and performance generally in far greater detail. The key priority areas which emerge are:

• Youth crime

Between 1999/2000 and 2000/1 the number of young people convicted of an offence has doubled.

• Anti-social behaviour

Public concerns about crime and environmental issues are identified as key issues affecting quality of life and satisfaction with living or working in the borough.

• Hate crime

Domestic violence is 10% of all crime, 40% of these involve violence and almost 20% are repeat victims, race crime suspects 50% are under 20 years old, homophobic crime is largely unreported but Southwark has comparatively high levels.

• Violent crime

Most violent crime takes place in the context of street crime and hate crime. But the most serious violent crime, murder, is also gun related.

- Developed a national and regional profile in relation to approaches to young people and their involvement in crime exemplified in the Youth Crime Strategy published in November 2001
- Developed challenging and innovative initiatives around young people including, a risk management panel, police officers in secondary schools, a gang disruption team, an early intervention team and youth inclusion programmes
- Established Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (only the second of its kind in the country)
- Established Neighbourhood Wardens and Street Warden Schemes
- Invested extensively in improving safety in the environment through the community safety capital programme
- Devised major initiatives tackling hate crime and supporting victims

• Fear of crime

This is the biggest hidden cost of crime. Unfortunately people in Southwark are more fearful of crime than in previous years, in particular young people and those over 50 years of age.

Consultation

The Audit has been widely circulated in formats relevant to different audiences. Consultation has been undertaken on an ongoing basis throughout the life of the previous strategy. Including specific commissions such as; the survey of the attitudes of young people to the criminal justice system in the wake of the Stephen Lawrence report, the regular bi-annual MORI surveys and a range of specific consultations with individual community and interest groups, including the Southwark Police and Community Consultative Group.

More recently, there has been significant communication with area forums and specific groups supporting regeneration activity. Other partners, particularly the police, also undertake a significant amount of consultation through sector working parties and neighbourhood watches. Ongoing consultation responses are reflected in the findings of the Audit. Public

- Sustained work against hate crime through the best resourced Police Community Safety Unit of any London Operational Command Unit
- Lobbied extensively to maintain and improve numbers of police officers in the Borough, achieving the third highest allocation in London

The extent of activity is identified in the Southwark Community Safety Initiatives Directory, it details over 200 programmes and projects.

responses consistently call for increased police numbers and CCTV. At the same time there also remains significant disaffection on the part of some communities and young people in general, with the police and the Council in relation to crime reduction.

The consultation has also generated an increased number of requests from local residents for a wide range of information and advice in relation to community safety issues.

Although important, one-off consultation exercises provide only a limited appreciation of local need. More important is the need to work in an integrated way with local communities, which enables them to take as much control as possible of local problems and the resolutions to those problems. The SSP's model approach to crime and disorder exemplifies the community contribution as the basis of a successful and comprehensive approach to crime reduction. This clearly has to be matched by the enforcement and preventative roles expected of key statutory partners and the increasing number of voluntary and community sector providers.

Crime and Disorder Strategy

Strategic Direction

The Safer Southwark Partnership undertakes its responsibilities in the context of changing national and local environments. These include the establishment of a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) which has overall responsibility for developing and implementing the community strategy and a neighbourhood renewal strategy. At the national level this includes a range of expectations, directives, targets and funding opportunities designed to support the delivery of coherent and effective programmes at the local level.

Southwark's strategy will have to be responsive to these changing circumstances. Over time the strategic priorities will need to be reviewed to ensure that they satisfy internal Southwark requirements and reflect external concerns and priorities.

Clearly agencies will continue to address a range of issues outside of these SSP priority areas. But it is not the purpose of the Safer Southwark Partnership to monitor or manage all areas of all agencies work across crime and community safety issues. Agencies have their own corporate plans and strategy documents.

The purpose of the Southwark crime and disorder strategy is to add value and drive forward work to address the agreed priority areas. The Safer Southwark Partnership will focus on key areas of activity where intra-agency partnership can make a difference.

// The Safer Southwark Partnership will focus on key areas of activity where intra-agency partnership can make a difference. //

A new cross cutting approach

A new approach has been adopted which moves away from one designed to tackle specific crime types to one which gives primary consideration to the impact of crime on local people within the localities in which they live and work. This reflects the motivation of the agencies involved to develop joined-up approaches which impact directly on local people's experience of crime and the fear of crime.

The strategy nevertheless builds on current work and the key issues which have been identified by the audit. It does not fundamentally change the current priorities although they are presented rather differently. The overall number has also been reduced, although the thematic nature of the presentation means that the cross cutting approach facilitates better engagement from relevant agencies.

However even within the thematic approach there is considerable overlap and inter-linking between the themes which needs to be recognised and included in the development of action plans and subsequent activities. The crime and disorder strategy also links to a wide range of local strategies and partnerships.

Cross cutting themes

- **Neighbourhoods**
This adopts the neighbourhood renewal approach based on improving mainstream services within identified neighbourhoods, there is an overlap of boundaries with hotspots.
- **Crime Hotspots**
This is a new strand of work reflecting recent concerns about street crime, it overlaps with youth crime as a key priority.
- **Young people and crime**
This was a priority in the previous strategy and continues with emphasis on both victims as well as perpetrators. Young people as a theme runs through every aspect of the strategy.
- **Hate crime**
This continues as a priority from the previous strategy as a focus for activity to tackle an issue which affects every neighbourhood.
- **Serious violent crime**
This reflects increasing concerns about gun crime, public order issues and black on black crime and is a new area of work for the partnership.

Southwark Approach

This approach, illustrated by the diagram below, recognises the need for a range of interventions. It was developed for the previous strategy and has worked well. The Safer Southwark Partnership will continue to adopt it for the strategy and action plans.

The following model illustrates the range of approaches needed to tackle crime and disorder comprehensively. These include police action – enforcement, at the sharp end, through to community action at the base – involving many people and hundreds of different activities. The Southwark approach recognises the need for activity at each level.

Within the strategy under each of the main cross cutting areas, this model is used to illustrate the range of activity required and specific outcomes to achieve our overall strategic objectives.

**POLICE AND OTHER
ENFORCEMENT ACTION**

**CCTV, IMPROVED DESIGN,
NATURAL SURVEILLANCE**

**WORK WITH OFFENDERS AND
POTENTIAL OFFENDERS**

**EARLY INTERVENTION WITH CHILDREN
AND FAMILIES, EDUCATION**

COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS

ENFORCEMENT

REDUCING OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGING BEHAVIOUR

ADDRESSING RISK FACTORS

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES

03. Putting the Strategy into action

The action plans will reflect the range of activities required from enforcement to strengthening communities which need to take place.

Action Plans

Following the agreement of the strategy by the Safer Southwark Partnership (SSP), individual action plans will detail how the SSP partners intend to deliver the outcomes and meet the targets identified. The action plans will reflect the range of activities required from enforcement to strengthening communities which need to take place.

Action plans will identify clear accountability to individual officers within the partnership. These officers will be directly accountable through their own agencies to the SSP on performance. The SSP will monitor performance on a quarterly basis and annual reviews will be conducted.

The SSP is using an evidence based approach to achieve delivery of the outcomes. This is complemented by the development of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) problem solving approach. Southwark Metropolitan Police Service have promoted this locally by providing multi-agency training.

Resources

It is extremely difficult to identify accurately the full extent of all the SSP partners investment in crime reduction and community safety to date. Very significant resources support dedicated functions such as the police, Youth Offending Team, the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit and CCTV operations, street and neighbourhood wardens. Specific programmes such as the community safety capital programme have contributed significantly to physical improvements in the environment over recent years. In addition, however, a whole range of services supports the crime and disorder agenda directly and indirectly. These would include Environmental Services tackling vandalism and criminal damage in the form of abandoned cars, graffiti and other environmental crime, or anti-social behaviour through the Noise Nuisance Service. Social Services and the educational services play major roles in early intervention and preventative work and Housing has developed its Joint Securities Initiative. Health services, both the community services and acute, deal

with the effects of crime either immediately in the case of accident or emergency services or longer term through specialist input for psychiatric and psychological support and long term ill health linked to fear of crime and victimisation.

The SSP has taken full advantage of resources made available by central government including the Home Office Crime Reduction Programme, the DTLR Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, Single Regeneration Budget funds and Treasury Invest to Save funds.

The 2002/5 strategy will require financial support to be maintained if current developments are to be sustained.

Outcomes and Targets

The strategy is focused on the key priorities with clear outcomes, targets and process indicators. This is reflective of the performance management approach being introduced into most public agencies driven by Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI). In addition to the BVPI's there are several other sets of targets which are particularly relevant to this strategy. Neighbourhood Renewal national floor targets and local targets, and the youth crime targets from the Youth Public Service Agreement (Youth PSA). In the main these existing targets, which are already linked into monitoring systems are used. Annual targets will be revised and updated throughout the life of the strategy. Performance management

and monitoring processes will be established to support implementation.

An examination of the targets shows that they are mostly related to the crime and criminal justice area of the work, whereas the Southwark approach being promoted in this strategy indicates that a range of activity needs to take place to impact on crime reduction and prevention. The development of the action plan will also need to include a more subtle range of targets and indicators to define changes in public perception and behaviour.

Some targets are relevant to more than one of the thematic areas in which case they have been identified and shown in all relevant sections,

for example fear of crime. A complete list of all the targets is shown in the appendices.

For crime and disorder purposes the target setting needs to take into account the broader picture on crime trends. Currently the trend seems to be for increasing crime. Defining success for the partnership needs to take account of the current upward crime trend, rather than setting targets which are unrealistic. The subsequent action plans will set out proposed plans to deliver the targets.

04. Crime & Disorder Strategy 2002 to 2005

Overall Strategic Outcome

To contribute towards Southwark's renewal as a safe place to live and work by reducing crime and disorder and increasing public reassurance across all sections of the community.

Evidence

Crime Levels - Two key trends are noticeable in the crime figures for Southwark. Firstly after more than a decade of overall decline in crime figures there is now, in the last year, an overall upward movement, particularly for burglary, vehicle crime and street crime. The rapid rise in street crime over the last few years has been linked to increased use of mobile phones however it has also identified the high levels of crime committed by and between young people. Southwark has made substantial improvements in the overall levels of crime reduction relative to other boroughs but still has extremely high levels of hate crimes, youth crime and violent crime.

Secondly although crime levels have fluctuated over the last three years varying between just under forty thousand to nearly forty five thousand, within this figure there has been an overall increase in the level of crime committed by young people and the level of violent crime.

In terms of judging success on crime reduction the most relevant measurement is a comparative measure with other London local authority areas. The measure used is the family group (crime and disorder reduction

partnership family 2 (CDRP family 2)), devised by the Home Office the family group compares Southwark with other similar authorities.

Fear of Crime - Improved public confidence and reduced fear of crime is an overarching priority across the strategy. Whilst crime levels have been falling over the last few years the public perception has not matched this in Southwark and fear of crime has increased. The key data shows that (based on a number of MORI opinion polls and other public attitude research):

- falls in feeling of personal safety at day and night time
- younger and older age groups (under 20 over 50 years) believe that crime has increased
- women feel much less safe than men, especially at night
- key concerns vary according to age, location, gender and ethnic group but in the main key concerns are street crime, car crime, burglary and vandalism (anti-social behaviour).

Fear of crime and improved public reassurance has been identified as the key overarching issue of concern. For this reason public reassurance has been

included in each of the thematic areas with subsequent inclusion in the relevant action plan. The exception is young people and crime which has specific indicators developed as part of the youth public service agreement.

Public perception of crime is substantially influenced by a limited number of high profile incidents which reinforce the image of Southwark as an unsafe place. The role of the media is critical to this issue.

Strategic Response

The SSP has developed a coherent response across five thematic areas:

- **Neighbourhoods**

Crime takes place across the whole of Southwark although more concentrated in areas of higher deprivation in the centre and north of the borough. Types of crime and local concerns vary between areas and the neighbourhood approach will enable a more specific response.

- **Crime hotspots**

About 20% of crime takes place in the crime hotspots, this rises to about 40% for street crime. A specific and targeted approach is required to tackle high crime levels in these areas.

- **Hate crime**

Hate crimes take place across the borough, in all neighbourhoods. Race crime is the key focus for one hotspot and many perpetrators of hate crime are young people. The development of a specific strategy for hate crime clearly flags up the priority given to this issue and supports the development of a co-ordinated and integrated response across agencies.

- **Young people and crime**

Youth crime is reflected in all of the strands of the strategy. Identifying a specific response in relation to young people will enable us to co-ordinate activity between the strands and have a holistic focus on young people.

- **Serious and violent crime**

The input of a range of partners is required to tackle serious crime, particularly the development of longer term and preventative areas of work.

The thematic areas collectively for the crime and disorder strategy, together they form an effective way of developing and delivering the action plan, engaging with a wide range of

agencies and delivering against the targets. There is strong linkage between each of the thematic areas which will reinforce the delivery of key targets.

To monitor key areas of the strategy four headline strategic targets have been identified:

- Improved crime reduction compared to other similar authority areas
- Reduced fear of crime
- Reduced youth crime and repeat victimisation of young people
- Reduced street crime

Overall Strategic Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
All crime	Reduce the overall crime rate to meet and descend below the average crime rate per 1000 population for the CDRP 2* by 2005.	Safer Southwark Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal	Home Office	Currently ranked 5th (out of 11) and marginally above the family average. To March 2002 Southwark average 201 per 1000 and CDRP 2 average rate 179 per 1000.
Fear of crime	Reduce fear of crime by 10% measured by increased personal safety by 2005.	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI Bi-annual Survey	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% at night-time from +11% to – 6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Street crime	Reduce street crime in hotspot areas by 10% and across the borough by 5% by March 2003.	Safer Southwark Partnership	MPS Southwark data	To March 2002 borough wide 17.5 per 1000. Baseline for street crime to be established for each hotspot
Young victims of crime	Reduce crime against and the repeat victimisation of young people by young people to 10% and increase the clear up rate to 20% by March 2005.	Youth PSA Southwark Policing Plan Neighbourhood Renewal	YOT (for National Youth Justice Board)	1. Repeat victimisation 12.82% 2. Clear up rate for offences against young people by young people 15% (12 months to Nov 2001)

*CDRP 2 – Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Family 2

Reducing crime in neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods Strategic Outcome: To make neighbourhoods safer and reduce fear of crime.

Evidence

Southwark has high levels of deprivation requiring complex programmes to change patterns of social exclusion. Levels of crime are closely linked to levels of deprivation. The patterns and levels of crime vary between neighbourhoods, most crime takes place in the north and central areas of the borough. Reducing crime and improving community safety is only part of the picture and needs to be integrated into other partnership and corporate plans to develop a holistic approach.

Levels of burglary and vehicle crime had been on the decrease but they are now increasing, these are both high volume crimes and impact on all areas of the borough. But burglary and vehicle crime is not spread evenly across all areas. More work needs to be done to clearly identify neighbourhood areas that are above the borough average.

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity, much of which is linked to environmental crime such as graffiti, abandoned cars and neglected public areas. At present no systematic records exist as to the true extent of these problems across all agencies. However public consultation consistently identifies anti-social behaviour and environmental issues as top concerns.

A high number of non-accidental fires take place in Southwark and some types of non-accidental fires are increasing. Non-accidental vehicle fires have increased 17% and non-accidental property fires by 4% over the last two years. Non-accidental fires are concentrated in certain neighbourhoods, compared to other areas of the borough more non-accidental vehicle fires (one third) happen within Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, and more non-accidental property fires (one third) in Bermondsey and Peckham areas.

Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of activity, much of which is linked to environmental crime such as graffiti, abandoned cars and neglected public areas. At present no systematic records exist as to the true extent of these problems across all agencies.

Domestic Burglary borough rate per 1000 households	Vehicle Crime borough rate per 1000 population
2001-27.9	2001-28.2
2002-30.4	2002-35.8

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA.
Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Strategic Response

The development of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy involves a range of agencies and service providers and it will have a substantial impact on the way in which crime and community safety is delivered at the neighbourhood and local community level.

A Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy is currently being prepared for Southwark. Amongst the essential elements are:

- the need for an approach based on community involvement and influence
- an emphasis on renewal through improving mainstream services
- a planning framework that focuses external and internal partner policies and efforts on service delivery and community engagement in the neighbourhoods where people live and work.

In Southwark there are sixteen priority neighbourhoods each with a different profile and priorities in terms of crime and community safety. Resources are already being targeted at the five of the priority neighbourhoods in addition to those with single regeneration budget programmes (SRB) and new Deal for Communities (NDC) schemes. Local area plans are being produced and will be finalised and agreed by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) later in 2002. The SSP is contributing to these plans.

A similar focus has already been adopted by the crime and disorder strategy through the development of specific approaches that address local issues. For example initiatives include neighbourhood and street wardens, physical design improvements to local amenities such as parks, CCTV, plus

more community development focused activity such as Housing Joint Security Initiatives (JSI) and communities against drugs (CAD).

The neighbourhood approach is based on addressing the crime and disorder problems suffered by people in the localities where they live and work and on targeting efforts on those areas of most need. Residents need to feel safe and secure within their own home and able to travel to and from home unhindered.

These problems and concerns are complex; worries about crime are interwoven with anti-social behaviour and environmental concerns and are not amenable to quick short-term solutions. Holistic solutions will be required overlapping with all the thematic areas. For example more work needs to be undertaken to establish the links and overlaps between crime and health and crime and substance misuse. Many types of anti-social behaviour and low level crimes remain unreported but have an impact on overall levels of crime and anti social behaviour.

Some locality and/or neighbourhood based services already exist, such as Housing Neighbourhood Offices, police beat areas (already linked to neighbourhood housing offices), Neighbourhood Warden, Street Wardens schemes and police sector working groups.

The new Environment Services Street Action Teams is a significant new development a cornerstone for tackling anti-social behaviour and environment issues across the borough.

The starting point for the Street Action Team is the use of a visual audit, this looks at an area as a whole and identifies specific problems and

required action. The visual audits classify factors on a range of headings: people, buildings, isolating features, the general environment, signs of neglect and symbols or representatives of responsible agencies ie police, traffic wardens. Underpinning the visual audits will be improvements to data collection and management on environmental matters.

To succeed any neighbourhood based scheme must address issues of concern to local residents and strengthen communities resilience to crime. A street leader scheme is planned to engage local volunteers in the street action scheme. It will need to build on the existing Neighbourhood Watch schemes and tenants and residents associations.

Responding to victims' varied needs is part of the response to crime in the neighbourhood, and issues about support to victims apply equally to witnesses as well. Southwark already has a well established Victim Support scheme but other support agencies also have a role to play. Public reassurance will depend upon a wide range of issues including public confidence and support for how crime is dealt with, as well as how vulnerable people are supported. For example levels of support for people with mental health, opportunities for ex-prisoners to take up housing, training and employment, support for victims of sexual assault and action to deter drug related crime.

Tackling crime at the neighbourhood level will mean targeting resources at the issues which matter most to local residents, it should have an impact on fear of crime and support multi-agency work/partnership work at neighbourhood level.

Neighbourhoods Strategic Approach

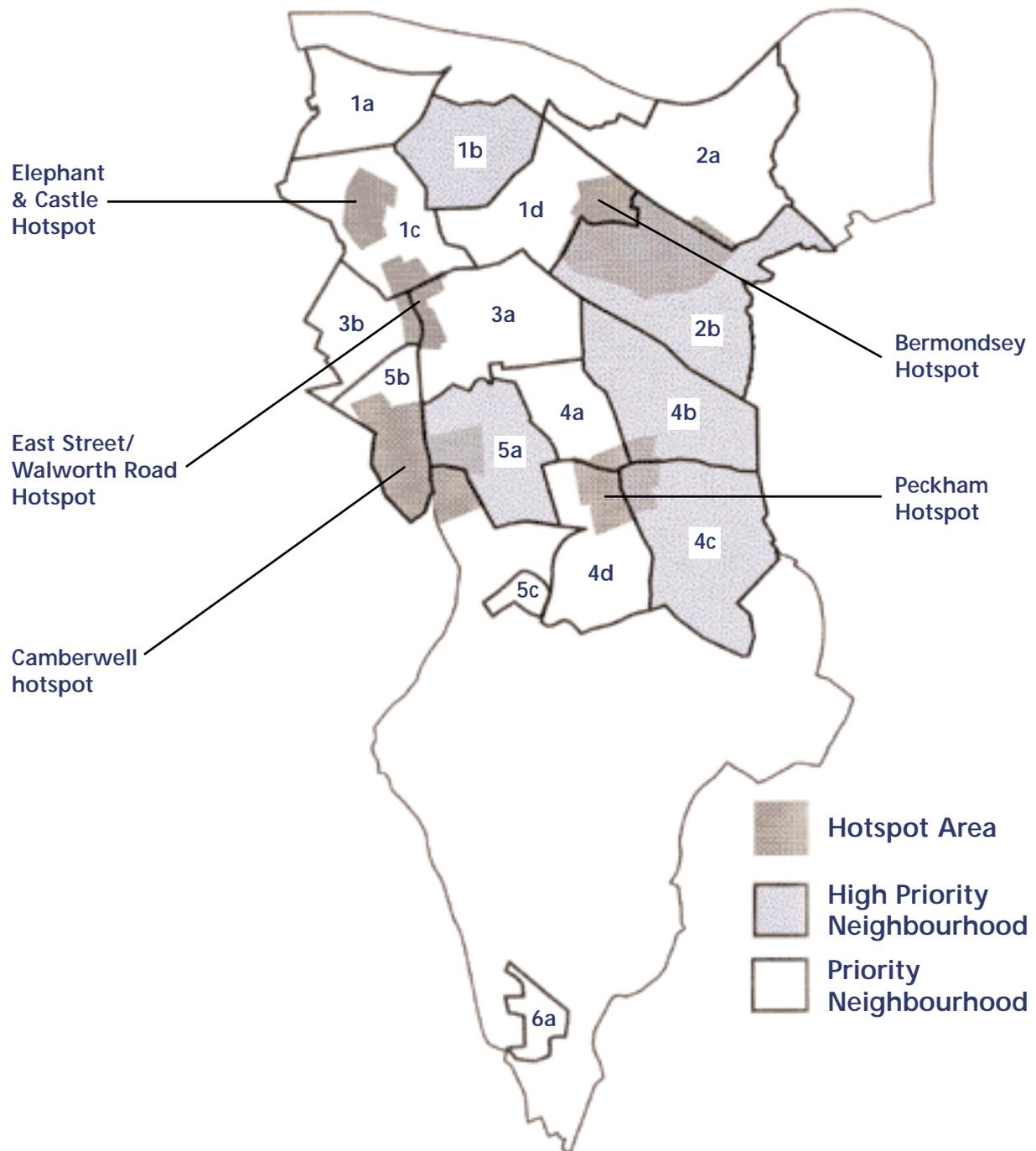
Action	Specific Outcomes
Enforcement	<p>Improved delivery of the wide range of enforcement activity at the neighbourhood level in an effective and responsive manner to reflect neighbourhood concerns.</p> <p>Enforcement activity is far broader than the police activity. It is likely to relate to activities of social landlords, Environment, Public Protection, Social Services, Planning, Probation Service and other agencies with statutory duties.</p>
Reducing Opportunities	<p>Reduce opportunities for crime to take place in the built environment, communal and public spaces, by maximising the impact of design.</p> <p>This is particularly relevant to areas of redevelopment and individual new buildings but crime reduction elements and re-design can also be included in repair and maintenance programmes.</p> <p>Reduce anti-social behaviour and enviro-crime through effective use of CCTV.</p>
Challenging Behaviour	<p>Reduce the incidence of identified problems such as anti-social behaviour, enviro-crime, drug use and gangs in geographic areas through targeted activity.</p>
Addressing Risk Factors	<p>Reduce visible signs of neglect and increase diversionary activity.</p> <p>Improve support for vulnerable people and vulnerable victims.</p>
Strengthening Communities	<p>Increased community engagement and responsibility for community safety issues by sustainable activity at the local neighbourhood level ie on crime prevention, crime information and community safety knowledge.</p> <p>Increased public reassurance about risks of crime and reduced fear of crime.</p> <p>Community safety elements should be included in and developed alongside concerns about environmental, housing or health issues for example. The information from Street Action Teams visual audits and perception surveys will provide the evidence based approach to identify and prioritise issues.</p>

Neighbourhoods Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Anti-social behaviour	SASBU Resolve 75% of anti-social behaviour in local neighbourhoods for cases referred SASBU Reduce by 5% anti-social behaviour in neighbourhood hotspots where SASBU is carrying out pro-active area based operations.	Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU)	SASBU	tbc
Non-accidental fires	Reduce non-accidental fires by 8% 2002/3, 4% 2003/4, 4% 2004/5	London Fire Brigade	Fire Brigade local Indicator	1,897 incidents to March 2002
Burglary	Reduce domestic burglary by 5% March 2003 to 28.9 per 1000 households	Southwark Policing Plan	BVPI 126	To March 2002 30.4 per 1000 households London Average 22 per 1000
	Reduce domestic burglary by 25% (to no more than 3x national average) by March 2005	National Neighbourhood Renewal	MPS - Southwark	Baseline data to be calculated as at April 2001 for neighbourhoods, Southwark wide 27.9 per 1000 households
Fear of crime	Increase feelings of daytime safety by 10% by 2005.	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% (comparing 1998-2000)
	Increase feelings of night time safety by 10% by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety at night-time from +11% to - 6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Quality of life	Milestone – to develop quality of life baseline data and targets by April 2003	Southwark Council	MORI bi-annual opinion poll and visual audit scores	Southwark wide very/fairly satisfied MORI 2000 Area 1 86% Area 2 81% Area 3 71% Area 4 65% Area 5 70% Area 6 81%
Vehicle Crime	No increase in vehicle crime (zero growth) March 2003 Remain at 35.8 per 1000 population	Southwark Policing Plan	BVPI 128	To March 2002 35.8 per 1000 London Average 30 per 1000

Map Showing London Borough of Southwark Priority Neighbourhoods and Hotspot Areas



- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1a | Borough & Bankside | 4a | West Peckham |
| 1b | West Bermondsey | 4b | East Peckham |
| 1c | Elephant & Castle | 4c | Nunhead |
| 1d | Central Bermondsey | 4d | Bellenden Plus |
| 2a | North Rotherhithe | 5a | East Camberwell |
| 2b | South Bermondsey & North Livesey | 5b | West Camberwell |
| 3a | Aylesbury Plus & Burgess Park | 5c | Dog Kennel Hill/ Champion Hill |
| 3b | West Walworth | 6a | Kingswood |

Tackling crime hotspots

Hotspots Strategic Outcome To reduce crime in identified high crime areas; hotspots, and reduce fear of crime

Evidence

Crime data for Southwark shows that there are four geographical areas of the borough where crime is more concentrated (about 20%);

Camberwell Green,
Peckham Town Centre,
East Street/Walworth Road
The Elephant & Castle

Over time these may change but this pattern of crime has been consistent for many years.

These four locations are busy shopping areas with transport interchange. Much of the hotspot crime is street crime (about 40%) and about three quarters is committed by young people. Over

the last three years (1999 - 2002) street crime has increased by over 50% with indication that growth is now slowing. The Elephant and Castle, East Street, Camberwell and Peckham hotspots are recognised street crime hotspots by Southwark MPS.

Similarly The Blue/Bermondsey is also recognised as a crime hotspot by the Southwark MPS for race crime and youth disorder. The develop of this hotspot is substantially based on the work of the Targeted Policing Initiative (TPI/PPACTS) and the recent Goldsmiths Campaign Against Hate Crime baseline research report.¹

Other crime committed in the areas varies in magnitude across each location identified as hotspots. The types of crime include disorder; meaning street disorder and drunkenness, drug markets and drug related crime, knife related crime. The geographical areas for the hotspots have now been defined and baseline data can be gathered.

Strategic Response

There is strong external pressures to tackle street crime from central government and regional government; the GLA, and MPA, all of whom expect local crime and disorder partnerships to address this fast growing area of crime. The Home Office has instructed Southwark to produce an action plan to tackle street crime and this will substantially enhance the crime hotspot action plan.

Camberwell has also been identified as a Policing Priority Area by the Home Office for intensive work over the next six months to establish what are the obstacles to effective crime reduction, improved partnership working and community engagement. The Policing Priority Area is contained within the Camberwell hotspot area.

By tackling crime in these key hotspot areas we intend to substantially reduce overall levels of crime in the borough. Other problems, such as arson and race crime, which also have hotspots, are located across larger areas and are dealt with as part of the neighbourhood approach.

The Southwark Policing Plan identifies that reducing crime in the hotspots will be their main priority for the next year. The police are leading an initiative designed to address high crime levels in these areas through dedicated police teams (one sergeant and 4 – 6 constables for each hot spot) dealing with all issues arising in their area. The Southwark Policing Plan prioritises street crime and disorder, reductions in these crimes will be significant indicators of the success of the hot spot teams.

The police hot spot teams will work in collaboration with other partners to tackle a broader based approach to crime reduction and the signs of crime in the environment. The approach has its origins in the 'broken windows' theory which links signals in the environment of neglect and criminal damage with more serious crime. Concerns include graffiti, rubbish, noise and anti-social behaviour. These elements combine to reduce resident and business satisfaction with the area as a place to live and work and increase fear of crime. By tackling

these broader issues it will impact on the public environment and public perception of the area which should lead to improved public re-assurance. The visual audits process will be used to identify issues complementing the use of this technique in the neighbourhoods.

Some of the services necessary to deliver our strategic approach are already in place. A Street Warden scheme is about to begin in Peckham and Neighbourhood Wardens already cover The Blue/Bermondsey area. All the hotspot town centre areas have existing CCTV schemes. The competence and capability of these systems is currently under review and improvements are anticipated in 2002. This will be matched by improvements to the operation and management of all CCTV systems in the borough.

However to date little has been developed which contributes to the other elements of the hotspots strategic approach such as strengthening communities and addressing risk factors. The first step

¹Newburn, T and Matassa, M (2001) Campaign Against Hate Crime Baseline Research Report, Southwark Campaign Against Hate Crime SRB 6 Challenge Fund Programme

of the action plan will be to develop the types of contributions which other agencies can make to the reduction of crime in the hotspot areas in particular street crime, disorder and public reassurance and monitoring of the potential crime displacement from hotspots.

The boundaries of the hotspots overlap with neighbourhood boundaries and cut across the Street Action Teams. At each of the hotspots a number of initiatives have already been established or are in development i.e.

the Camberwell Policing Priority Area and, at Bermondsey, work on youth and public order issues. The need for co-ordinated action at the local level is paramount. A senior council officer has responsibility for the Peckham area and potential funding has been identified for a similar role in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, further consideration is required about co-ordination in other areas such as Camberwell.

Tackling crime in the hotspots will target resources at high crime areas and should have a significant impact on overall crime rates but particularly street crime, and improvements in public reassurance and reducing fear of crime.

Hotspots Strategic Approach

Actions	Specific Outcomes
<p>Enforcement</p>	<p>Reductions in street crime through co-ordinated enforcement activity and service delivery.</p> <p>Reduce disorder through co-ordinated activity by enforcement agencies with regard to alcohol and entertainment licenses.</p>
<p>Reducing Opportunities</p>	<p>Improve intelligence on street crime activity through more effective use of CCTV in town centres.</p> <p>Reduce opportunities for crime to take place through planning and land use requirements.</p> <p>Increased engagement of shops and business's in crime reduction and community safety; in relation to their own business and as a contribution to the wider area.</p> <p>The crime hotspots are particularly linked to the transport interchanges and the increasing development of the 24 hour economy will impact on busy transport/town centre environments.</p>
<p>Challenging Behaviour</p>	<p>Change the social acceptability of anti-social behaviour/public disorder related behaviour.</p> <p>Reduce crime and disorder problems as identified for individual hotspot areas.</p> <p>A range of agencies along with the police have responsibilities to act as guardians of public spaces and public areas.</p>
<p>Addressing Risk Factors</p>	<p>Reduce the opportunity for negative activity by increasing the authority/guardian figures who are able to exert a positive influence in the hotspot area.</p> <p>Reduce anti-social behaviour through preventative and education based projects.</p>
<p>Strengthening Communities</p>	<p>Increase public safety and reassurance by mainstream activity to address fear of crime.</p> <p>Particularly around the town centres the community related activity will include the local business's, employers and transport providers as well as local residents.</p>

Hotspots Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Disorder	Reduce by 10% by 2003.	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS Southwark	tbc
Fear of crime	Increase feelings of daytime safety by 10% by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% (comparing 1998-2000)
	Increase feelings of night time safety by 10% by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in night time +11% to - 6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Street crime	Reduce street crime in four hotspot areas by 10% by April 2003 - Elephant & Castle East St/Walworth Rd Peckham town centre Camberwell	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS-Southwark	To March 2002 borough wide 17.5 per 1000. Baseline for street crime to be established for each hotspot area
Offensive weapons	Offensive weapons/bladed articles increase judicial disposal by 10%	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS-Southwark	To March 2002 judicial disposal 368
Violent crime	To reduce robbery, by 5% by March 2003 to 12.7 per 1000 population	Southwark Council	BVPI 127 (e) Robbery MPS-Southwark	To March 2002 13.4 per 1000

Young People and Crime

Young people and crime strategic outcome

To reduce crime, fear, bullying and intimidation committed both by and on young people to enable young people to feel safe and valued in their local communities.

Evidence

Young people under 20 years commit one in four crimes and in some crime types the proportion is much higher. Young people are responsible for:

80% of street crime

70% of vehicle crime

50% of race crime

32% of burglaries

Young people aged 10-17 years form 33% of the total number accused but the levels of crime committed reduce significantly after aged 20, with a further reduction between 20 and 30 years of age.

Young people are also victims of crime and there high levels of repeat victimisation.

The largest numbers of offences against young people are for personal robbery, common assault, actual bodily harm.

In the last year (2001/2) the YOT worked with over 2100 young people, 1300 were on court orders and contact with a further 1800 young people on pre-court and early intervention programmes. This is about 10% of young people aged 10-17 years in Southwark.

Strategic Response

Southwark has in place a youth crime strategy and significant resources have already been made available for the delivery of improvements to reduce and prevent youth crime. The strategy is based on tackling key risk factors associated with patterns of involvement in youth crime. Briefly these are, being; male, poor parenting, low educational achievement, unsupervised time, lack of social attachment and physical harm.

The strategy balances the need for swift and appropriate enforcement action with longer term preventative approaches with a focus on valuing the contribution young people make and can make to their communities. Specifically the outcomes to be achieved are:

- young people to feel safe and valued
- young people to be in education, actively learning and achieving at higher levels
- an end to bullying, intimidation and crime by groups of young people
- to reduce drug misuse, violence and intimidation among young people

The youth crime strategy has a tiered approach. Tier 1 targets prolific offenders to ensure they are dealt with through the criminal justice system and engaged in a range of activities to reduce and prevent further involvement in crime. Tier 2 aims to prevent involvement in crime focused at those at risk of involvement and younger children. The final element, tier 3, is a wider more outcome – focused inclusion strategy aimed at all young people.

A broader based youth strategy is currently being developed by the Council to deliver the youth inclusion outcome, it is crucial to the success of the youth crime strategy and the longer term reduction of youth crime. The youth strategy will be cross cutting and thematic because responsibilities and policy objectives are spread across a range of council departments, partnership boards and planning processes. The youth strategy will bring these together to form a coherent whole. Within this framework the Safer Southwark Partnership has responsibility to manage and deliver results on youth crime (meaning tier 1

and tier 2 of the youth crime strategy) and to make contributions towards the overall delivery of the youth strategy. A number of projects are already in place to support the youth strategy such as designated police based in some schools, the Karrot youth reward scheme, support to schools on citizenship, crime and drug education and youth inclusion holiday projects: the summer and Easter splash programmes.

A Youth Public Service Agreement (PSA) has been negotiated and agreed with the Government to take effect in 2002. This covers all aspects of young peoples lives; ranging from quality of life, education and family support from social services and the commitment to develop a family support strategy. The stretch targets relating to youth crime and young victims will be included as targets in the crime and disorder strategy.

A significant amount of activity is already in place delivered by a range of providers and varied funding streams but there is increasing demand for early intervention and preventative work and work with younger children.

The overall focus of programmes such as Sure Start and the Children's Fund is to develop preventative projects and increase the protective factors for children, this will have an impact in future years to reduce youth crime. A more strategic approach is required to develop youth crime services for young people over 17 years who have not benefited from the work already undertaken. The Connexions programme for young people aged 13 to 19 years has identified the need to support post 16 years education and training and housing advice.

A Southwark Youth Council and various neighbourhood based Youth Forums and projects are already in place to encourage young people's involvement in decision making. The Youth Strategy and the Youth PSA will strengthen these new initiatives.

The work on youth crime and young victims overlaps with all the other areas of the strategy and will need to be reflected in a range of strategies and programme areas as indicated above. However the management responsibility for delivery of reductions

in youth crime is with the youth crime sub-group and the SSP.

Tackling youth crime will impact on the overall volume of crime, particularly street crime, hate crime and more serious violent crime.

Southwark Youth Crime Strategy

// We are ambitious for young people growing up in Southwark. They are the area's future and its most precious asset. They should have every opportunity to enjoy life and to develop and learn to their full potential. We want to challenge and stretch our young people to bring the best out of them, and we want them constructively to challenge and stretch the world around them. They should become active contributors who add value to their local community and participate effectively in society, learning and the economy. //

Young People and Crime Strategic Approach

Activity	Specific Outcomes
Enforcement	Swift administration of justice so that every young person accused of breaking the law has the matter resolved without delay.
Reducing Opportunities	<p>Reduce crime committed predominantly by young people, specifically street crime and race crime, with targeted action.</p> <p>Counter and reduce the offending activity of the group of young people, <i>prolific young offenders</i>, who are already engaged in serious anti-social and criminal behaviour (whether or not it has yet resulted in convictions).</p>
Challenging Behaviour	<p>Confront and challenge young offenders and those at risk of offending with the consequences of offending behaviour.</p> <p>Reduce truancy, including reinforcing the responsibilities of parents and support for parents by co-ordinated action by relevant agencies.</p> <p>Crime prevention and reduction work with the younger generation at risk of becoming serious offenders, involving where necessary earlier intervention.</p>
Addressing Risk Factor	<p>Improved outcomes for young people at risk of social exclusion (whether or not they are involved in offending) to achieve their potential.</p> <p>Support children, young people and families through early intervention and preventative work where high levels of deprivation already exist in neighbourhoods.</p>
Strengthening Communities	<p>Better support for young victims of crime to minimise repeat victimisation and reparation to victims by young offenders.</p> <p>Increase parents/carers early access to family support services.</p> <p>Strong consultation mechanisms with young people at the neighbourhood and borough wide level to ensure that young people's views are included, and that they can participate in decisions about services which affect them.</p>

Young People and Crime Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Young people and public reassurance	Improve public satisfaction so that public concern about young people is reduced by at least 6 percentage points to 10% in the 2004 MORI survey .	Youth Crime Strategy	MORI	16% of public identified young people as a problem, the second highest concern (highest cleanliness/ litter/refuse 18%). MORI 2000.
Young people and re-offending	To reduce re-offending by young people 10-17 years to 23.89% by March 2005	Youth Public Service Agreement (Youth PSA)	YOT (for National Youth Justice Board)	31.8% last three months 2001
Safer routes to school	To improve personal safety on school journey by 5% by March 2005	Youth PSA	Parents and children survey June/July 2005	Baseline survey June/July 2002
Young victims of crime	To reduce crime against and the repeat victimisation of young people by young people to 10% and increase the clear up rate to 20% by March 2005	Youth PSA Southwark Policing Plan Neighbourhood Renewal	YOT (for National Youth Justice Board)	1. Repeat victimisation 12.82% 2. Clear up rate for offences against young people by young people 15% (12 months to Nov 2001)

Challenging and Reducing Hate Crime

Includes race crime, homophobic crime and domestic violence.

Hate crimes strategic outcome To reduce hate crimes, improve support for victims and increase public confidence in the response of statutory agencies.

Evidence

The social and economic cost of hate crimes and the subsequent impact on a range of services; health, housing, education, social services etc, indicate that the overall impact of these crimes far exceed that of other high volume crimes such as burglary or vehicle crime. High levels of violence and harassment take place as part of hate crimes, often over sustained and prolonged periods of time with long-term physical and psychological effects on victims, children and families.

Underreporting is a major issue in relation to all hate crimes. Research has established that much higher levels of hate crimes take place than currently reported. Patterns of offending clearly identify that young people are the main perpetrators for race and homophobic crime with

offending peaks before and after the school day. Certain parts of the borough have been identified as race crime hotspots and there is anecdotal evidence of a concentration of homophobic incidents around LGBT venues.

- **Domestic violence** accounts for 10% of all recorded crime. Allegations cover a range of crimes but about 40% involve violence plus a further 11% harassment, 15-20% are repeat victims and 14% are under 20 years old.
- **Homophobic crime** has very low reporting rates which is linked to broader social issues but in the last year 125 incidents were recorded by the police. Over 50% suspects are aged under 20 years. Majority of victims who currently report are aged over 21 years.

- **Race crime** accounts for around 2.5% of all recorded crime, over 25% of crimes involve violence and over 50% perpetrators are under 20 years old, 25% of victims are aged under 20 years and 5% aged under 10 years old. High race crime levels are in The Blue/Bermondsey area of the borough and this has been identified as a hotspot.

Recently anecdotal information has suggested that there are higher levels of rape taking place than currently reported to the police. Further work will need to be undertaken with local health providers, voluntary groups and youth projects to establish clearer data.

Strategic Response

High levels of under-reporting are associated with all hate crimes, both to the police and other statutory agencies, which means that there are particular difficulties in tackling these types of crime. Effective action against hate crimes need a range of activity which is often expressed as support for victims and children and in conjunction effective action against perpetrators and potential perpetrators, combined with awareness raising and preventative work with children and young people. This analysis transfers well to the Southwark approach which recognises the need for a range of activity.

It is recognised that there are differences between hate crimes and in particular in relation to domestic violence where the perpetrator is

known. However there are many similarities in the types of services required to support victims, the need for co-ordination of a range of services and a strategic approach to tackle perpetrators and potential perpetrators. Many of the issues or activities link to other areas of work particularly youth crime, community cohesion and neighbourhood renewal.

The potential for high level of community tensions in Bermondsey has been identified as a local concern. Work, which is supported by the Government Office for London, is being developed to improve social cohesion and co-ordination across local agencies with regard to youth issues and race issues in the Bermondsey area. This work is being co-ordinated

at the area level and will link into the crime and disorder strategy primarily through the hate crime action plan (See also the section on hotspots.)

At an individual level there are high numbers of serious, vicious and very violent attacks which take place in Southwark. In the last year substantial service improvements have been delivered by the Targeted Policing Initiative (PPACTS). In future years additional community based projects will be delivered by the Campaign Against Hate Crimes SRB programme.

Both of these programmes are intended to act as a catalyst towards tackling issues on a corporate borough wide basis. New projects successfully developed under these programmes will need mainstreaming in the future, for example current TPI projects include services for victims of homophobic crime by Victim Support and Southwark Mediation.

Externally the GLA have produced the London Domestic Violence Strategy which establishes a comprehensive framework of minimum standards for agencies at the borough and London wide level, this will substantially influence the direction local strategies take. In a similar way the Race Relations Amendment Act places a general duty to promote race equality and prevent unlawful discrimination by the development of race equality

schemes. This will be particularly relevant to race crime but in fact covers all areas of crime.

Significant progress will only be achieved by overall agreement on key objectives, followed by improved co-ordination of efforts moving away from the current fragmented approach and reliance on one-off sources of project funding.

Currently there is no over-arching strategy on hate crime or a clear consensus on how best to achieve the required improvements or clear pathways of referral between agencies. A corporate policy needs to be developed across agencies to support hate crimes work and overcome the current fragmented and unco-ordinated activity. Work is currently underway to disseminate the baseline information

on hate crimes in the Goldsmiths report (op.cit P.18) and develop consensus on the action required.

There is however a significant level of activity, much within the voluntary sector, with a range of projects taking place to provide services to victims and forums to provide linkage, communication and co-ordination. All of these stakeholders need to be included in the development of local strategies and actions.

Tackling hate crimes will contribute towards reducing youth crime, fear of crime, violent crime and repeat victimisation as well as contributing towards reducing overall crime levels and contributing to improved quality of life.

Hate Crime Strategic Approach

Activity	Specific Outcomes
Enforcement	<p>Effective co-ordinated action against perpetrators of hate crimes by the Police, in mind justice system, local authority, registered social landlords and other agencies using a range of enforcement.</p> <p>Reduction in the incidence of multiple and repeat victimisation.</p>
Reducing Opportunities	<p>Reduce repeat victimisation, encourage reporting and deter perpetrators by provision of equipment and support services to victims.</p> <p>Increase the capacity of the voluntary and statutory projects to respond to the needs of victims.</p> <p>Local businesses, service providers etc and their employees have a role to play to reduce hate crime.</p>
Challenging Behaviour	<p>Increase the capacity of the voluntary and statutory sector to engage perpetrators and potential perpetrators.</p>
Addressing Risk Factors	<p>Children and young people to be supported and strengthened to resist and condemn hate crimes.</p>
Strengthening Communities	<p>Increase the confidence of black and minority ethnic communities and vulnerable people within the community in all agencies responses to hate crimes.</p> <p>Reduced tolerance of perpetrators through work with host families and communities.</p> <p>Increase the capacity of the voluntary and statutory projects to respond to the needs of victims.</p>

Hate Crime Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Domestic violence	Reduce the level of repeat victimisation by 5%	Safer Southwark Partnership	BVPI 154	Level of repeat victimisation between 15-20% per month 2000/01
Fear of crime	Increase feelings of daytime safety by 10% by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% (comparing 1998-2000)
	Increase feelings of night time safety by 10% by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in night time +11% to - 6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Hate crime	Milestone – Establish robust measurement for hate crimes by 2003 and establish target for improvements	Safer Southwark Partnership	tbc	tbc
Racial incidents	Milestone – Establish robust measurement across local authority for race crimes and subsequent action by 2003 and establish target for improvements	Southwark Council	BVPI 174 BVPI 175	tbc
Victims	Milestone – Establish measurement for victim satisfaction with statutory services by 2003	Safer Southwark Partnership	Victim Support Southwark	tbc

Tackling Serious and Violent Crime

meaning terrorism, serious violent crime, gun crime and public order issues.

Serious and violent crime strategic outcome

Increased community confidence and community support for the statutory agencies response to tackling terrorism, serious violent crime, gun crime and public order issues.

Evidence

We are using the term serious violent crime to encompass a range of crime and crime related activity which although relatively limited in number create extreme fear and public concern within local communities and serious divisions both within and between communities. These types of crimes are often generated by factors external to the borough and need to be considered in a broader context than Southwark.

Over the last few years serious public order events have included;

- political marches, with racist overtones,
- public order incidents, some associated with Millwall football fans,
- the aftermath of the September 11th terrorism with the continued threat of further terrorist activity.

The number of offences involving the use of firearms has almost doubled during the last year, similar levels are evident across London. In Southwark

there have been high profile murders and assaults associated with licensed premises such as clubs and music venues. Gun related crime is also connected with organised drug crime, and the production of firearms during robberies.

The incidence of gun and drug related crime has increased substantially in recent years and takes place particularly within black African-Caribbean communities. The rise of this type of crime over the last few years has been accompanied by a glorification/romanticisation of gangs and gun culture in music, films and pop culture. In the last few years there have been at least four serious incident in Southwark based music venues which have led to death and serious injury. The sophisticated media images associated with this type of life style will be a particular challenge for agencies working on crime prevention and harm reduction. The strategic response needs to recognise this and tailor appropriate responses.

Drug related issues are dealt with locally through the Southwark Drug Action Team, this is the local partnership body which has responsibility for local delivery of the national ten year strategy on drugs. There is some overlap between the two partnerships with regard to impact of drugs on crime. Local activity and progress on reducing drug related crime will be led and monitored by the Drug Action Team. At the national level proposals are currently being developed to amalgamate crime and disorder partnerships and drug action teams. In Southwark the two areas of work are already well integrated due to the joint partnership support structures and overlapping membership.

Strategic Response

To date little partnership activity has been focused on these areas of crime. The starting point for future activity will be to establish the type of activities which will contribute towards the strategic outcomes.

Across the whole of the Metropolitan Police Service anti-terrorism is now the top priority. The police will undertake anti-terrorism prevention initiatives particularly at high profile, high risk locations through initiatives such as business briefings. Partnership support is required to develop community collaboration and to secure public reassurance in the face of terrorist threats. A police led critical incidents panel has already been established to aid local community involvement and liaison in developing the police response to diffuse the community tensions and public re-assurance associated with high profile incidents.

The work on public order issues will overlap with other areas of the strategy depending upon the issues, for example hate crimes and the

neighbourhood renewal approach (as above) to create the right environment to maintain community support in statutory agencies response to public events.

Southwark's response to gun related crime will be to make greater use of community intelligence to drive targeted operations, diversionary activity and intra-agency problem solving for example on licensing and public events.

Drug related issues are dealt with locally through the Southwark Drug Action Team which has responsibility for local delivery of the national ten year strategy on drugs. There is some overlap between the two partnerships with regard to impact of drugs on crime. Local activity and progress on reducing drug related crime will be led and monitored by the Drug Action Team. In Southwark the two areas of work are already well integrated due to the joint partnership support structures and overlapping membership. The communities against drugs programme

(CAD) covers a range of projects including improved police use of intelligence information and diversionary projects for young people which will contribute towards achievement of this objective.

Some of the issues developed under this thematic heading overlap with other areas of the strategy in particular crime hotspots and youth crime. Increasing the protective factors for young people and increasing positive outcomes in a manner which reflects young people's life experiences will require ingenuity and imagination across this strategy as well as the youth strategy and family support strategy.

Tackling serious violent crime will contribute towards increased public reassurance, reduced fear of crime and lessen the risk of public order incidents.

Serious and Violent Crime Strategic Approach

Activity	Specific Outcome
Enforcement	Active engagement with all local communities to achieve public support for enforcement activity undertaken against serious violent crime.
Reducing Opportunities	Increased public reassurance and reduced community impact of serious crime incidents by effective co-ordination across emergency and enforcement agencies.
Challenging Behaviour	Remove barriers to provide legitimate opportunities and challenges for young people as alternatives to illegal activity for development and self expression.
Addressing Risk Factors	Increase all young people's knowledge and awareness of citizenship, drugs, crime and consequences.
Strengthening Communities	Engage more effectively with black and ethnic minority communities about serious crime which impacts on their communities. Reduce the impact of gun and drug related crime on black communities. Increase community confidence in statutory agencies leading to increased intelligence information.

Serious Violent Crime Targets

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Drugs	Reduce supply or intent to supply of class A drugs by achieving 100 judicial disposals	Southwark Drug Action Team	MPS – Southwark	tbc
Fear of crime	Increasing feelings of daytime safety by 10%	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% (comparing 1998-2000)
	Increase feelings of night time safety by 10%	Safer Southwark Partnership	MORI bi-annual opinion poll	Fall in personal safety at night-time from +11% to – 6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Gun crime	Zero growth to March 2003	Southwark Policing Plan	Metropolitan Police	To March 2002 246 recorded offences
Offensive weapons	Offensive weapons/bladed articles increase judicial disposal by 10%	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS - Southwark	To March 2002 judicial disposal 368
Violent crime	To reduce robbery, 5% by March 2003 to 12.7	Southwark Council	BVPI 127 (e) Robbery MPS – Southwark data	To March 2002 13.4 per 1000
Young people education and awareness raising	Milestone - All secondary schools to be offered support on crime, drug and citizenship education by 2004. Programme to be established for primary schools Targets to be developed	Safer Southwark Partnership	Agencies Supporting Schools Programme and Junior Citizen Scheme	12 secondary schools No junior citizen scheme or similar 2001/2

Appendix

Alphabetical list of targets in the strategy

Household Base – 107,809, 2001 projection GLA. Population – 227,195 based on 1991 census.

Problem Target	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
All crime	Reduce the overall crime rate to meet and descend below the average crime rate per 1000 population for the CDRP 2 by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal	Home Office	Currently ranked 5th (out of 11) and marginally above the family average. To March 2002 Southwark average 201 per 1000 and CDRP 2 average rate 179 per 1000.
Anti-social behaviour	SASBU resolve 75% of anti-social behaviour in local neighbourhoods for cases referred. Reduce by 5% anti-social behaviour in neighbourhood hotspots where SASBU is carrying out pro-active area based operations.	Southwark Anti Social Behaviour Unit (SASBU)	SASBU	tbc
Burglary	Reduce domestic burglary by 5% March 2003 to 28.9 per thousand	Southwark Policing Plan	BVPI 126 MPS – Southwark data	Burglary to March 2002 30.4 per 1000 households London Average 22 per 1000
Burglary	Reduce burglary by 25% (to no more than 3x national average) by March 2005	National Neighbourhood Renewal	MPS - Southwark	Baseline data to be calculated as at April 2001 for neighbourhood Southwark wide 27.9 per 1000 households
Disorder	Reduce disorder by 10% in the hotspots by 2003	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS – Southwark	
Domestic violence	Reduce the level of repeat victimisation by 5%	Safer Southwark Partnership	BVPI 154	Level of repeat victimisation between 15-20% per month 2000/01
Drugs	Reduce supply or intent to supply of class A drugs by achieving 100 judicial disposals	Southwark Drug Action Team	MPS – Southwark	tbc

Problem Target	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Fear of crime	Reduce fear of crime by 10% measured by increased personal safety by 2005	Safer Southwark Partnership	BV(X9A) BV (X9B) MORI Bi-annual Survey	Fall in personal safety in daytime +81% to +75% at night-time from +11% to -6% (comparing 1998-2000)
Gun crime	Zero growth to March 2003	Southwark Policing Plan	Metropolitan Police	To March 2002 246 recorded offences
Hate crime	Milestone – Establish robust measurement for hate crimes by 2003 and establish targets for improvement	Safer Southwark Partnership	tbc	tbc
Non-accidental fires	Reduce non-accidental fires by 8% 2002/3, 4% 2003/4, 5% 2004/5	London Fire Brigade	Fire brigade local indicator	1,897 incidents to March 2002
Offensive weapons	Offensive weapons/bladed articles increase judicial disposal by 10%	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS – Southwark	To March 2002 judicial disposal 368
Quality of life	Milestone – to develop quality of life targets by April 2003	Southwark Council	MORI bi-annual opinion poll and visual audit scores	Southwark wide very/fairly satisfied MORI 2000 Area 1 86% Area 2 81% Area 3 71% Area 4 65% Area 5 70% Area 6 81%
Racial incidents	Milestone – Establish robust measurement across local authority for race crimes and subsequent action by 2003 and establish target for improvements	Southwark Council	BVPI 174 BVPI 175	tbc
Safer routes to school	To improve personal safety on school journey by 5% by March 2005	Youth Public Service Agreement	Parents and children survey June/July 2005	Baseline survey June/July 2002
Street crime	Reduce street crime in hotspot areas by 10% and across the borough by 5% by March 2003	Southwark Policing Plan	MPS – Southwark	To March 2002 borough wide 17.5 per 1000 Baseline for street crime to be established for each hotspot.

Problem Target	Target	Target development for	Measured by	Baseline
Vehicle crime	No increase in vehicle crime (zero growth) March 2003. Remain at 35.8 per 1000 population.	Southwark Policing Plan	BVPI 128	To March 2002 35.8 per 1000 London Average 30 per 1000
Victims	Milestone – Establish measurement for victim satisfaction with statutory services on hate crimes by April 2003	Safer Southwark Partnership	Victim Support Southwark	tbc
Violent crime	To reduce robbery, by 5% by March 2003 to 12.7 per 1000 population	Southwark Council	BVPI 127 (e) Robbery MPS – Southwark data	To March 2002 13.4 per 1000
Young victims of crime	To reduce crime against and the repeat victimisation of young people by young people to 10% and increase the clear up rate to 20% by March 2005	Youth PSA Southwark Policing Plan Neighbourhood Renewal	YOT (for National Youth Justice Board)	1. Repeat victimisation 12.82% 2. Clear up rate for offences against young people by young people 15% (12 months to Nov 2001)
Young people education and awareness raising	Milestone - All secondary schools to be offered support on crime, drug and citizenship education by 2004. Programme to be established for primary schools Targets to be developed	Safer Southwark Partnership	Agencies Supporting Schools Programme and Junior Citizen Scheme	12 secondary schools No junior citizen scheme or similar in 2001/2
Young people and public reassurance	Improve public satisfaction so that public concern about young people is reduced by at least 6 percentage points to 10% in the 2004 MORI survey	Youth Crime Strategy	MORI	16% of public identified young people as a problem, the second highest concern (highest cleanliness/ litter/refuse 18%). MORI 2000
Young people re-offending	To reduce re-offending by young people 10-17 years to 23.89% by March 2005		YOT (for National Youth Justice Board)	31.8% last three months 2001

If you would like further information about the Safer Southwark Partnership or have comments or suggestions on these proposals for tackling crime and anti-social behaviour please contact:

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Crime&Disorder Strategy2002/5

DESIGN: indigo 020 8858 5100

The local statutory partnership
tackling crime and disorder