

SOUTHAMPTON SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP

**PARTNERSHIP PLAN
2009 - 2012**

DRAFT (Version 11)

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Foreword

This Safe City Partnership Plan provides a clear focus for collective action by the widest breadth of agencies working with and alongside local communities to make Southampton a safer place.

The Safe City Partnership has already achieved a great deal in reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and thus contributing to improving the quality and safety of people's lives. This Plan sets out actions to build on that success.

The aims, actions and targets set out in this 3-year annual rolling plan seek to reduce crime year-on-year, with a specific focus on reducing Violent Crime and Criminal Damage which make up almost half of all crime in the city. At the same time, the Partnership will also seek to ensure that local people see and feel the benefits of our collective actions and are confident in the services provided by partner agencies to improve community safety.

This Plan identifies 3 top priorities to be achieved by 2012 and 3 cross-cutting themes which will be the focus of joint action in 2009/10. These are: improving safety in neighbourhoods, tackling alcohol related harm and safety of children and young people.

We remain confident that the added value of joint working within the Safe City Partnership and across other key partnerships in the city will continue to result in a safer city for residents, employees and visitors in Southampton.

Signed by:

Chief Supt. Matthew Greening, Chair, Southampton Safe City Partnership

Cllr Royston Smith, Cabinet Member for Economic Development with the lead for Safer Communities

Executive Summary

The top priorities to be achieved by 2012 are:

- To further reduce, year on year the total level of crime and disorder in the city.
- To specifically reduce Violent Crime and Criminal Damage (which together equate to 49% of all crime in Southampton). Criminal Damage is closely linked to Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson and is often seen as a proxy measure.
- To increase the public perception of Southampton as a safe city.

In 2009/10, the Safe City Partnership will focus on the following cross cutting priority themes:

- **Safety in Neighbourhoods** that experience greater proportions of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (as identified in the Joint Strategic Assessment and the relevant parts of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - IMD). This will enable the Southampton Communities and Renewal Partnership to improve the quality of life in relation to the crime domains of the IMD and will be supported by the developing neighbourhood management agenda in the city.
- **Tackling Alcohol Related Harm** (as identified in the Joint Strategic Assessment and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment relating to Health) and supported by the actions within the Health and Well Being Strategy, led by the Health and Well Being Strategic Partnership.
- **Safety of Children and Young People** (as identified in the Joint Strategic Assessment and the feedback from children and young people). It is important that partner agencies and Partnerships in the City work together to prevent and reduce Anti-Social Behaviour and youth offending (including re-offending) behaviour. To that end, this Plan shares the objectives and actions for reducing crime and disorder relating to children and young people with the Children and Young People Strategic Plan and these actions will be jointly delivered by the two Partnerships, led by the Children and Young People's Trust Board.

A key factor to be considered during the implementation of this Plan is a number of critical emerging issues that will impact on crime and disorder and this includes in particular, the global economy. An impact assessment has already been produced to identify potential new challenges presented by the economic downturn so the Partnership will continue to monitor the position and take positive action to ameliorate the impact on crime and disorder.

1. Year on year Southampton is a safer place to live, visit and conduct business. The 'Total Crime' level has fallen for the last two consecutive years and within this, most types of crime are reducing. Some crime types such as Secondary Arson have fallen as much as 24% in 2007/08, with Homicide and Common Assault reducing 22% and 21% respectively. Residents' surveys continue to show that the majority of people living in Southampton feel safe (in the day time), while many of the wider issues that impact on Anti-Social Behaviour and crime, such as absenteeism from school are also going in the right direction (that is, reducing).
2. This Plan seeks to contribute to the delivery of the City of Southampton Strategy and vision for 2026 in respect of reducing crime and disorder. It is based on the first joint (multi-agency) Strategic Assessment (annual analysis of crime and disorder, Anti-Social Behaviour, drugs & alcohol misuse in the City) and includes community and stakeholder feedback. It also reflects needs and gaps highlighted in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and the health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The highlights in the joint Strategic Assessment for crime include the following:
 - Continuing concerns with the two biggest types of crime where Southampton remains in a comparatively poor position against other similar cities: Violent Crime and Criminal Damage (together these crimes make up 49% of all reported crime in the City and Criminal Damage is closely linked with Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson).
 - Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage continue to be the largest community safety issues for the public as identified in neighbourhood consultation.
 - Although some types of Violent Crime are reducing, Southampton does not compare well to other cities in this category and violence is always a top priority public concern. Local Analysis (by Southampton Police) in 2007/08 into the causes of Violent Crime in the City identified four factors that include alcohol and youth-on-youth violence escalating from Anti-Social Behaviour. The two other factors were serious drug related offences and Domestic Violence.
3. In view of the overall volume, profile and impact of different types of crime in Southampton, the overarching goals are to reduce all crime and disorder year-on-year, with specific attention to reducing Violent Crime and Criminal Damage. However, it also remains imperative that local people feel safe and continue to feel safer in the city, with a confidence and reassurance that all agencies are working effectively together to tackle crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in the city. Tackling these three issues form the top priorities for the Partnership for the life of this Plan.
4. From the Strategic Assessment the Partnership identified three common threads which have an impact on most crime types and the two key areas of Violent Crime and Criminal Damage/Anti – Social Behaviour in particular. These are: safety in neighbourhoods, tackling alcohol related harm and safety of children & young people. Therefore, for 2009/10 these three cross-cutting themes are identified as the main focus for joint action.

Safety in Neighbourhoods

5. It is evident that some neighbourhoods (and even some streets, open spaces or key routes) are more vulnerable to crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and therefore, residents in these parts are disproportionately affected by multiple crime and safety issues. There are strong associations between more deprived areas or priority neighbourhoods, and crime and/or Anti-Social Behaviour as illustrated by the changes in Southampton's position in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 for crime. Additionally it is in neighbourhoods that local people can contribute more to crime reduction and safety – through consultation, feedback and involvement in local actions like Neighbourhood Watch. It is also evident that an individual's sense of safety is powerfully influenced by their immediate surroundings. Therefore, the public perception of safety in neighbourhoods is crucial to increasing public confidence and meeting the third of the Safe City Partnership's overarching priorities.

Tackling Alcohol Related Harm

6. The significance of alcohol in relation to violent crime is demonstrated by the fact that 25% of all violent crime in a public place occurs in the city centre on Friday and Saturday nights. In Southampton alcohol continues to have a significant adverse impact on:
 - Crime and disorder, particularly the links with Rape and Sexual Offences, Violent Behaviour, Criminal Damage and Anti-Social Behaviour. 75% of all Anti-Social Behaviour reports are for 'noisy and rowdy' behaviour and a substantial factor contributing to that is deemed to be alcohol. While the occurrence of incidents around licensed premises, and on routes to and from Night Time venues (in some areas) is also evident.
 - Alcohol – related crime and disorder also places pressure on emergency services including Police, Ambulance and Emergency Department admissions and the number of alcohol-related hospital admissions.

Safety of Children and Young People

7. While the vast majority of young people are active, law-abiding citizens, a small minority of young people in the city are contributing to disproportionate levels of offending – impacting on Violence, Criminal Damage, Anti-Social Behaviour, Arson, Hate Crime, and Acquisitive Crime. In 2007/8 there was a 21% increase in the number of 'offences brought to justice' relating to young people. Additionally, in recognition of the fact that some young people in the city are exposed to 'hidden harm' for example, from living in families where there is domestic violence or parents with problematic alcohol and drug misuse, actions herein seek to improve support and protection of those young people. This Plan will also seek to address concerns about the fear of crime and personal safety felt by some young people.

Resources and Performance Management

8. Resources for this Plan come from a mix of core funding from partner agencies / services and external (national) funding. The performance measures or indicators in this Plan are predominantly the 74 Local Area Agreement (LAA) indicators relevant to this partnership. The key actions within this Plan seek to make progress against those indicators which are related to the cross cutting priority themes.

Introduction

Why do we need this Plan?

1. The development, delivery and publication of a Safe City Partnership Plan is a statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Having a strategic approach to crime reduction, led and delivered by a Partnership of all the relevant agencies and services in the City is crucial to achieve change and improve services beyond the scope of single agency provision.
2. The Safe City Partnership Plan is part of a family of Plans under the leadership of the Southampton Partnership. Together, these plans seek to make Southampton a better place to live, work and enjoy leisure time. The key plans include the Economic Development Plan, the Safe City Partnership Plan, the Children and Young People's Strategic Plan, the Health and Well-Being Strategic Plan, the Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy and the 14 – 19 Learning and Skills Strategy. It will also help to achieve a number of organisational priorities, for example, the City Council's priority of keeping people safe.

Aim

3. The City of Southampton Strategy's 2026 vision for the city is to be recognised as the region's economic, social and cultural driver, a centre of learning with a worldwide profile, attracting visitors, new citizens and businesses and to be known as a city that is good to grow up in and good to grow old in where people are proud to live and economic success is harnessed to social justice. This needs to be complemented by a belief, reality and image of Southampton being one of the safest cities in the country. Hence the vision for this Safe City Partnership Plan is for:

Southampton to be universally recognised as a Safe City. It will achieve this ambition by constantly striving to have all possible measures in place to reduce crime, anti- social behaviour and problems related to harm caused by alcohol and drugs. These measures will be under continuous review to ensure their relevance and effectiveness.

Safe City Partnership Values

4. The core values of the Safe City Partnership are that transparency, integrity, inclusivity and diversity will drive and govern the manner in which the Partnership conducts its business.

Objectives

5. There are 3 broad objectives and outcomes of delivering this Plan are:
 - **To further reduce, year-on-year the total level of crime and disorder in the city.** The 'All crime' rates for Southampton have dropped in the last two consecutive years (in 2007/08 by 7%; in 2008/09 by 6%). The Safe City Partnership aims to achieve a continuation of this downward trend.
 - **To particularly reduce Violent Crime and Criminal Damage** given the collective impact of these two crime types which together make up almost half of all crime in the city (49% in 2007/08). This recognises the strong links between Criminal Damage and Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson, hence actions to reduce Criminal Damage will also tackle Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson, and measuring a decrease in Criminal Damage will similarly reflect the position on the others. The outcomes in these areas will be measured by the designated Local Area Agreement (LAA) National Indicators (NI), with specific targets to be refreshed in 2009. Based on current targets, this Plan aims to realise an outcome of 5% reduction in Violent Crime in 2009/10 and a 26% reduction in incidents of Criminal Damage in 2009/10.
 - **To reduce the fear of crime and increase the public perception of Southampton as a Safe City.** In doing so, to further increase the percentage of the public who say they feel safe in the City and the percentage of people who feel satisfied with services in the city that tackle crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. This objective will be driven by Local Area Agreement indicators and targets, measured through resident surveys and community or service user feedback. This also reflects the nationally proposed 'confidence indicator' for the Police, which will pose a challenge to manage and achieve.
6. In addition to the 3 broad outcomes, the Safe City Plan identifies **3 top priority cross-cutting themes** to focus on in 2009/10, these are:
 - Safety in neighbourhoods
 - Tackling alcohol related harm
 - Safety of children and young people

Where are we now?

City profile

7. Southampton forms part of the largest urban area in the South East of England with a population of approximately 1 million. As the largest city within this Central South East region, Southampton's population of 231,200 is enhanced each day by commuters and visitors who are drawn to the city as the major economic, commercial and leisure centre in the area.
8. The student population is significant in the city. The 2001 Census showed that 25,737 students lived in the City and recent figures indicate that the University of Southampton and Southampton Solent University have a combined student population of over 40,000.
9. Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities comprise 7.5% of the city's total population and 13% of the under 4 age group. It is estimated that since 1 May 2004 between 10,000 and 14,000 migrants, mainly from Eastern European countries, have made Southampton their home. Many of these people are young adults without dependents who are making a positive contribution to the local economy.
10. Approximately 47,000 people travel into and work in the City each day who live outside its boundaries. Around 3.2 million people visit the City each year for leisure / retail activities.
11. The city of Southampton covers 50 square km that comprise of 16 wards. 20% of households within the city are income deprived against the national average of 14%. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007(IMD) identified that Southampton is ranked 91st of 354 (where 1 equals most deprived). The City has identified 11 priority neighbourhoods based on indices of deprivation where 40% of our population live (over 50% of children and young people). (Southampton has dropped by five places since 2004, making its relative ranking worse than in 2004.)
12. The most deprived areas are Woolston (Weston), Bevois (Northam), Bitterne (Thornhill), Millbrook and Redbridge. While it is not possible to directly compare the positions of the 7 domains between IMD2004 and IMD2007, the number of Southampton's Lower Super Output Areas in the 10% Most Deprived in England for the crime domain increased from 5 to 26, and this is considered to be the major factor for the city's decline in ranking.
13. Children are less likely to have a healthy start in life in Southampton compared to the average in England. Nearly 11,000 live in poverty. One in 10 reception year children are classified as obese and physical activity rates are low. GCSE achievement is lower than the England average for local schools. Teenage pregnancy rates are high. Tooth decay in 5 year olds is high, and 1 in 7 children under 15 are classified as being 'not in good health'.¹

¹ Southampton City Health Profile 2008, Department of Health

Progress to date

14. The 'Headlines' are:
- **In 2007/08 Total Crime has reduced by 6%**
 - Secondary Arson reduced by 24%
 - Homicide reduced by 22%
 - Common Assault reduced by 21%
 - Public Order and Harassment reduced by 18%
 - Theft of Motor Vehicle reduced by 18%
 - Criminal Damage and Arson reduced by 18%
 - Theft from Motor Vehicle reduced by 17%
 - Anti Social Behaviour reports (recorded by police) reduced by 12% (exception to this is reports of noise related to pubs and clubs)
 - Fraud and Forgery reduced by 11%
 - Burglary (excluding house burglary) reduced by 9%
 - Theft and Handling reduced by 8%
 - Sexual Offences reduced by 6%
 - Shop Theft reduced by 6%
 - Reduction in crime and the fear of crime in Thornhill
15. However, Violent Crime continues to be a concern and Assault with Injury (which forms 44% of violent crime offences) has increased by 29%.

Achievements in 2008/09

16. The following examples demonstrate some of the actions completed by the Partnership to meet its 2007/08 priorities and which have contributed to achieving the successful outcomes detailed above. This list is not exhaustive.

Reduce alcohol related harm

17. The Tackling Alcohol Partnership (TAP) is a Sub-Group of the Safe City Partnership. Joint actions delivered in the last year through the Tackling Alcohol Partnership include:
- The successful delivery of the SOS pilot initiative in December 2008 which aimed to provide triage and welfare support at peak times in the night time economy over the festive period – with South Central Ambulance Service, Southampton City Council and Voluntary Sector, supported by the Police.
 - The Trading Standards team have completed test purchase operations in areas vulnerable to underage drinking, which have resulted in a 20% sale rate – this is an 8% reduction on the sale rate on the previous year.
 - A multi-agency bid for a 'Think Family' Pathfinder, was successful. The Think Family initiative provides funding of £780,000 over three years to deliver a city wide family focussed approach to families with multiple problems. The initial focus of the project is on families where the parents are known to have problematic alcohol and/or debt issues.

- An assessment of the cumulative impact of licensed premises found that three defined areas of Southampton are disproportionately affected by offending behaviour linked to the night-time economy². These areas are: Bedford Place/London Road, the Above Bar area and Bevois Valley. All three locations record increased levels of Violence and Criminal Damage. As a result, a Cumulative Impact Policy (using the Licensing Act, 2003) has been developed as an innovative licensing tool to prevent escalation or exacerbating violent crime and alcohol related offending through controlling future licensing of premises.
- Taxi Marshalls and Taxi Ranks, including the new Taxi Rank in the City Centre near licensed premises continue to provide additional safety and control of potential problems when crowds of people wait for taxis at night.
- A new project to review the provision and availability of alcohol treatment was established with funding from Southampton City Primary Care Trust, with a view to influencing future commissioning of Alcohol Services.
- Campaigns and safety messages targeting students especially at Fresher's Week continued to be supported by a range of partner agencies and services including the two Universities, Drug Action Team, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and the Police.

Reduce violent crime

18. The Violent Crime Sub-Group of the Partnership supported actions to address this priority and examples include:
- Southampton is one of only two areas nationally, chosen by CAADA³, to pilot a new national Multi Agency Risk Assessment process for Domestic Violence.
 - Continued use of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provided the best possible service to victims of serious sexual assault, while delivery of services by the Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (employed by Rape Crisis) provided additional support to victims of rape and sexual assault.
 - Specialist Domestic Abuse Court (SDAC) status was awarded to Southampton in March 2008 by Her Majesty's Court Service, this introduces special measures and practical support for witnesses in domestic violence cases. This aims to increase the number of successful 'outcomes' for domestic violence cases, reduce statement retractions and increase attendance of witnesses to court.
 - Hampshire Probation Area continues to deliver the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme, which is targeted at high risk Domestic Violence perpetrators.
 - A partnership review of city-wide responses to so-called Honour Based Violence led to new multi-agency guidance and risk assessment.
 - In Sure Start Children's Centres, the development of support groups for victims of domestic violence with children under 5 has begun. This has worked well in the

² Proposed Special Policy Areas – Cumulative Impact Policy, Southampton City Centre June 2008

³ Co-ordinated Action against Domestic Abuse – the national organisation leading on development of a national multi agency risk assessment process and co-ordinated response to domestic violence.

Millbrook, Redbridge and Maybush area of the city and it is planned to expand this to other areas of the city in 2009/10.

- Proactive use of Section 60 Stop and Search powers by the police to deter the carriage of weapons.
- The Police recognise the importance of victim care and currently have 28 Sexual Offence Investigation Trained (SOIT) officers, who are involved with the victims of sexual offences.
- The Police led an initiative aimed at educating retailers on the law and their responsibilities, particularly given that the legal age for purchasing knives rose from 16 to 18 years. Test purchase operations have resulted in two premises being prosecuted for repeat offending.
- A survey of Year 10 pupils in schools was completed to assess the risk and propensity of weapon carrying by young people.
- Partnership initiatives have been developed to promote reporting and improve responses to Hate Crime – including work with new communities, universities, colleges and schools.
- Analysis of the main causes of Violent Crime in Southampton was completed in autumn 2008 and has influenced Partnership actions and priorities in the Plan.

Reduce serious acquisitive crime and re-offending by prolific and priority offenders (PPO)

19. This priority was overseen by the Prolific and Priority Offenders Sub-Group and examples of actions taken include:
 - 2 successful projects in Southampton, enabling offenders to access training and employment opportunities with referrals being made by Police, Probation, Youth Offending Team and Prison. These include:
 - “Building Bricks” construction skills and employment
 - Equal Engage a tri-region project to engage employers and support offenders into work.
 - As a result across Hampshire of 600 offenders who had engaged with the scheme had reduced their offending by 64%. 98 of those offenders had been Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) or PPOs within the county
 - The Local Criminal Justice Board has set up a project to monitor a cohort of PPOs selected from all schemes in Hampshire through their PPO journey to identify best practice and assist development.
 - Completion of a modernisation project to digitise equipment at the CCTV Control Centre, with £325,000 invested from the City Council.
20. Progress to tackle and reduce Acquisitive Crime includes:
 - Offenders identified through forensic evidence captured at vehicle crime scenes are now subject to an improved triage assessment by intelligence analysts, with the key offenders being investigated within the Priority Crime Unit.

- Installation of the Concierge Scheme by Southampton City Council in every tower block across the city is being implemented.
- Engagement with agencies by young offenders within the city has historically been low within the post-16 sector. There are a range of initiatives that are being pursued by schools and colleges to address this issue.

Improve safety of children and young people

21. Within this Priority Area, led by the Children & Young People's Trust Board, achievements include:
- A successful bid to implement the recommendations of the Youth Crime Action Plan resulting in a pilot to target engagement with young people, increase youth provision at peak times and other positive action.
 - The delivery by Southampton Domestic Violence Forum of SAFE! Education packs to 90 Year 6 pupils in two primary schools providing support for children and young people exposed to domestic violence.
 - Numerous diversionary projects across the City, the following are examples:
 - Junior PCSOs - this is a pilot scheme within 3 areas of Central Southampton, Policed and supported by Social Housing providers. The scheme involves children aged 8-14 years, who on a weekly basis work for an hour with PCSOs to improve the environment in their community, after which a sporting activity is undertaken.
 - Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) course: A course for young people who have shown a tendency toward Criminal Damage, Arson or Anti – Social Behaviour, staffed by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and the Police. Feedback from referring agencies shows a consistent improvement in behaviour for the majority of attendees following their attendance on the course.
 - Motorcycle Workshop: A nine week programme carried out by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service for young people who have shown a tendency to motor cycle nuisance or Anti – Social Behaviour. The programme allows them to develop skills around motorcycle maintenance whilst being educated on the effects of Road Traffic Collisions.
 - Off Road Motorcycle project: A project for young people who participate in a twelve week programme that includes motor cycle maintenance as well as professional tuition in motor cycle riding skills.

Tackle Anti-Social Behaviour, Criminal Damage and Arson

22. This Priority Area was overseen by the Anti Social Behaviour Sub-Group and joint partnership work resulted in the following examples of success:
- Successful bids to:
 - The Home Office for the Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Co-ordinator post to assist in engaging Communities in fighting Crime.
 - The Department of Children, Schools and Families for the Challenge and Support project to increase early interventions and support for young people committing Anti-Social Behaviour.
 - The Department of Children, Schools and Families for a Parenting Expert post to increase support to parents and children with anti-social / offending behaviour.
 - The Community, Tasking and Co-ordinating Groups (CTCG) – multi-agency, neighbourhood based meetings to address Anti-Social Behaviour and related issues in local areas were reviewed and further established to provide a co-ordinated response to Anti-Social Behaviour.
 - More pro-active measures were put in place to tackle families involved in Anti-Social Behaviour. There have been 25 evictions for Anti-Social Behaviour in 2007/08, which is a 47% increase from 17 evictions in 2006/07. The increase of Anti-Social Behaviour related evictions is seen as a positive outcome of closer working relationships between the council's Housing Services and the Anti-Social Behaviour teams.
 - There have been increases in Parenting Support provision in the city, provision of diversionary activities (see Section on Young People) as well as increases in and earlier use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts.
 - The City Council's Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Lighting project is linking closely with the work of this Partnership and will prioritise the implementation to reflect the hotspot Crime and Anti – Social Behaviour areas in the City.
 - There have been 7 Section 30 Dispersal Orders in the City and 8 Crime Reduction Environment Weeks (CREW). For the first time, in November 2008 a themed CREW was implemented to address the issues surrounding Halloween and Bonfire Night. This resulted in a city wide operation, involving Police, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Universities, as well as the City Council's teams from Safer Communities, Trading Standards, Open Spaces, Housing and Environmental Health. Staff proactively cleared bonfires before they could be lit. Multi-Agency teams patrolled the streets engaging with the community and sending out positive messages about the dangers of irresponsible use of fireworks. This led to a 60% reduction in reported Anti-Social Behaviour in targeted areas (compared to the previous year).
 - Delivery of the Criminal Damage Project which included enforcement, environment, and education actions across the city in identified areas and with identified groups. Evaluation of the project shows a positive impact on several areas of the city, reflected in reduced reporting of Criminal Damage.

Reduce drug related harm

23. The Drug Action Team led multi-agency responses to this Priority Area which produced the following achievements:
- Numbers in treatment services in Southampton have trebled since 2004. Services in the city are considered 'good' (by external evaluation) and waiting times for treatment are below national targets.
 - The impact of Operation Phoenix in the city (3 high profile police operations to reduce and disrupt drug supply since 2005), and the arrest of between 30-50 drug dealers each time has had an impact on the availability of drugs in Southampton.
 - There has been a reduction in the number of street workers in the city, with approximately 45-50 street workers known to agencies; the majority of these women are Class A drug users and also use alcohol to significant levels. This is a decrease from 89 known street workers in the city last year.
 - The number of Problematic Drug Users in treatment has increased since last year and is currently at 717 (June 2007-May 2008⁴), compared to 524 for July 2006 – June 2007. Increasing this number is a positive outcome and a national target for the Drug Action Team.
 - The Hidden Harm Group estimates indicate that for every problematic drug user there is likely to be one child adversely affected by parental use. This would indicate that there could be at least 1,770 children and young people in the city affected in this way. A multi agency Hidden Harm Working Group leads on developing policy and good practice in this area and reports to Southampton Local Safeguarding Children's Board.
 - There has been a reduction in commercial cannabis factories, with only 4 discovered during the year, compared to 48 in the previous year and 26 in 2005/06.

Foster stronger communities

24. The achievements in this Priority Area include:
- Additional priority was given to enabling more local people to actively participate in crime reduction activities, for example Neighbourhood Watch that increased by 15% in the past year.
 - Pro-active measures by the City Council to support and facilitate the recruitment of Special Constables in the City.
 - The Police 'Safer Neighbourhoods Teams' successfully delivered on-going engagement and consultation in local neighbourhoods. The strength of this work was noted in the Partnership Support Review while Community Engagement by the Partnership was said to be 'good'.
 - The Safe City Partnership joined 'Not in My Neighbourhood Week' which is a dedicated week of activity aiming to raise public awareness of all the work that is being done by local agencies to tackle crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and make communities safer.

⁴ NDTMS figures, accessed October 2008, most current report available: August 2008

- Establishing the PREVENT (PVE - Preventing Violent Extremism) project locally is one of four parts of the Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST). It aims to tackle the root causes of violent extremism, which led to events such as the terrorist attacks on London in July 2005 and in doing this, to build a safer society for all. This is cross-cutting work and involves local authorities, police, service providers and local communities working in partnership to counter the threat posed by terrorists and their sympathisers. Everyone has a role to play within PREVENT just as they would on other issues such as tackling racism, protecting at risk children or promoting cohesion. Whilst local authorities and police have lead roles on PREVENT (underpinned by a specific performance framework), working with local communities is critical to ensuring effective ways to building local resilience are identified that can create a positive and sustained legacy. In Southampton, both the police and Southampton City Council have been given a three year programme of funding to implement the PREVENT agenda as from this financial year. The government is currently reviewing the allocation of funds to local authorities for the next two financial years.
- Preparedness for Civil Emergencies such as Flooding, Pandemic Flu and exercise in SOTONSafe Plan continued with all national and local requirements and targets being met.

Public Protection

25. Actions within the Public Protection area include:

- The Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) is a multi-agency framework led by the Police, Probation and Prisons. The Police have a fully resourced team, with a proactive new triage system to accurately assess the risk each offender represents (most Category 1) while Hampshire Probation Area provide the same response for Category 2 cases. The collective agency work in this area is achieving positive performance targets.
- A 12 month disclosure pilot was launched in Southampton where members of the public can register their child protection concerns with a named individual.
- A Missing Person Co-ordinator role was created within the Police Public Protection Unit to assist in identifying those children who are repetitive missing people.
- Police have increased engagement with initiatives such as the Barnardos 'Miss-u' service that carry out supplementary return interviews for all missing children from social care to improve joint work in this area.
- Consultation with the Mental Health Team helped to set policy guidelines for dealing with adults missing from mental health/learning disability institutions.
- An effective internal media campaign took place to raise awareness of dealing with adults missing from mental health/learning disability institutions, and a new policy for dealing with children missing from care has been produced.

Key Drivers

26. The key drivers for the duration of this Plan include:

- Policing Green Paper - The Bill brings together recommendations from several recent consultation processes on youth crime and reviews of policing. It covers many topics including Police Authorities, Sexual Offences and Establishments, Alcohol Misuse, Proceeds of Crime and Airport Security
- The effects of the economic downturn on crime, disorder, Anti Social Behaviour, and harm caused by alcohol and drugs.
- The safety of businesses and their staff and ways in which reassurance can be provided.
- The focus on neighbourhood management, neighbourhoods and communities - engaging and supporting local people to be involved in Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour prevention activities, such as Neighbourhood Watch.
- Increased resources and initiatives to deliver 'Community Payback' and Restorative Justice in local neighbourhoods so that justice 'is done and is seen to be done' and local people can influence how communities can benefit from 'unpaid work' by offenders.
- Increased support to parents and to children and young people who may be particularly vulnerable, through new resources and growing awareness of a 'whole family' approach to problem-solving.
- The specific geographical areas which are of high priority within the Crime Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and the hotspot areas for Anti-Social Behaviour.
- Opportunities to co-ordinate and link CCTV provision in the City and to explore the use of new technology to expand and extend coverage (e.g. Wifi, street lighting etc.)
- National initiatives and related additional funding from central government e.g. Engaging Communities and Fighting Crime – Neighbourhood Justice Co-ordinator; Youth Crime Action Plan pilot and bid; Youth Alcohol Action Plan; Youth Task Force Action Plan Challenge and Support and Parenting initiatives.
- Recommendations of the Home Office independent Review of the Safe City Partnership conducted by the Partnership Support Programme (PSP), which is likely to have an impact on the structure and delivery mechanisms.

Southampton Context

27. This Plan is based on the first Joint Strategic Assessment for the city, which is a detailed, annual analysis of the state of crime and disorder in Southampton, produced by all Partners. The Strategic Assessment identified that while Violent Crime remains a concern, the key issues to be highlighted are:

Crime is reducing:

28. Overall crime is reducing and most crime types are reducing (see paragraph 14). Increases are mainly in low volume crime areas with the exception of Violent Crime.
29. Southampton records 21% of all crime in Hampshire which is consistent with last year. There were 34,265 recorded offences in Southampton for the period 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008. This is a 6.2% reduction over the previous year.
30. The breakdown of crime in the city clearly identifies the two biggest crime areas as Violence against the Person (26%) and Criminal Damage and Arson comprising 23% of all recorded crime.

Best Performing Areas:

31. The areas which have shown the most significant reductions in recorded crimes are: Secondary Arson down 24%; Homicide down 22%; Common Assault down 21%; Public Order and Harassment down 18%; Theft of Motor Vehicles and Criminal Damage and Arson down 18% respectively.
32. Most Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets have been met with particular successes made against the LAA Stretch targets for reducing Criminal Damage and Arson. Other achievements are noted in previous sections.

Most Challenging Areas:

33. The areas which show an increase in crime and disorder include most significantly a 29% increase in Assault with Injury. This category makes up 44% of violent crime offences and increased by 919 offences last year. The Strategic Assessment also identified that 25% of all violence offences recorded, occur on Friday and Saturday nights in the city centre. Although this is a marginal increase on last year it continues to reflect the high impact of the Night Time Economy on Violence against the Person incidents.
34. Police figures show that the Above Bar area is the street with the highest crime level in the county and given the volume of activity at peak periods during the Night Time Economy, and the different priorities (highways, transport, crowd control, safety) it is important to explore possible solutions and agree a way forward to reduce crime in this location.
35. The level of drug offences recorded by the Police increased by 57% and the number of house burglaries increased by 18% in the last year. However, both areas reflect Police and partner pro-active measures and both areas remain very low volume crimes within the city. Southampton has low levels of burglary compared to similar cities and is in 'average' position regarding drugs offences. Close monitoring will be necessary as there may be an increase as a result of the economic downturn.

36. Most LAA targets have been met in the last year. However, problems remain in data collection and analysis in the Designated Indicator relating to Alcohol-Harm related hospital admission rates (NI 39) and the indicators relating to reducing Violence are not on target.
37. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 identified that Southampton is ranked 91st of 354 areas (where 1 equals most deprived). Southampton has dropped by five places since 2004. While it is not possible to directly compare the positions of the 7 domains between IMD2004 and IMD2007, the number of Southampton's Lower Super Output Areas in the 10% Most Deprived in England for the **crime domain** increased from 5 to 26, and this is considered to be a major factor for the city's decline in ranking. This data also reinforces the overlaps between deprivation and crime in neighbourhoods.
38. In comparison to other cities or areas Southampton continues to fare badly in respect of Violent Crime and Criminal Damage (despite significant improvements in the latter area). Compared to other Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Southampton records one of the highest levels of Violence against the Person in the Region. In comparison to others in our 'Most Similar Group', Southampton is in worst position for both Violent Crime and Criminal Damage.
39. Progressing the sensitive Prevent work whilst ensuring that local Muslim communities and their representatives are able to fully engage and steer the project within the parameters set by government guidance. In addition, continuing to deliver multi-agency activities that promote and sustain cohesion in all communities is an on-going important issue.
40. Moving to joint commissioning of outcomes through more effective pooling and allocation of resources by the responsible authorities.

Emerging Issues:

41. Emerging from the Strategic Assessment are 3 cross-cutting themes for improvement which are covered in detail later in this Plan. In addition, the Strategic Assessment identified as a critical new issue, the impact of the global economic downturn on crime and highlights the need to continue to monitor and respond to this. Specific actions will be agreed by the Safe City Partnership in the near future in order to ensure this Partnership works alongside other key partnerships in the City to prevent and respond to issues arising from the global economic position.

What the public have told us?

New National data:

42. The Cabinet Office report 'Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime' June 2008 followed extensive public consultation (including views of over 13,000 people across the country) on crime and the criminal justice system.⁵ This review reinforced a number of key issues that have resonance in local feedback:
- 55% of the public say crime is the most important issue facing Britain today.
 - 73% of the public say that hearing about someone being a victim of crime in their area affects their feelings of safety and makes them cautious, angry and sad.
 - Better parenting is the top issue 58% of the public say would do most to reduce crime and 58% of the public think that Friday night is the most important time for youth facilities to be available.
 - 90% of the respondents to the Review think the public are not told enough about what happens to those who have committed crime.
 - Most of the public do not believe the official statistics on crime – they mistrust figures relayed to the public.
 - 75% of the public are prepared to play an active role in tackling crime.
43. Lessons from these findings should influence the Safe City Partnership Plan – including in particular the need to communicate effectively with the public in ways they can trust; providing more public reassurance activities in neighbourhoods and areas of higher crime; providing better feedback on crime and justice issues and further expanding proactive work to engage local people in community safety activities.

Views of Local People:

44. Feedback from a variety of channels indicates that while adults, children and young people in the city feel relatively safe, key issues for the public are:⁶
- Anti-Social Behaviour: 'Rowdy and inconsiderate' behaviour. 75% of all Anti-Social Behaviour reports from the public relate to rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour. 1 in 5 residents (in the local Place Survey) report a high level of Anti-Social Behaviour in their area.
 - Anti-Social Behaviour linked to juvenile nuisance, under-age drinking and 'teenagers hanging around'. This issue was mentioned by almost half of those taking part in the local Place Survey.

⁵ Since the Strategic Assessment recent auditing of Southampton Police Record Management System suggests there may be a shift across areas of Violent Crime which mis-recorded Assault with Injury and under-recorded Common Assault resulting in fewer of the more serious Assault. However this does not affect the overall total number of recorded violent crime.

⁶ Cabinet Office: Crime & Communities review by Louise Casey June 2008

⁷ These views are reported in the Strategic Assessment and derive from feedback to Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams, the interim Place Survey (pending the full residents survey in Feb 2009); Surveys of children and young people: TellUs3; No Limits Survey on Drugs and Alcohol, Schools Survey on Knife Crime; the Women's Forum safety workshop; public reports and complaints.

- Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles. This was seen as a problem by 38% of residents in the local Place Survey.
 - 4 out of 10 residents felt 'parents not taking responsibility for their children's behaviour' was a top issue (local Place Survey).
 - Anti-Social Behaviour associated with street drinking and begging; vehicle nuisance and speeding – are seen as problems in some parts of the city
45. Generally people feel safe in the city: The local Place Survey found 50% of respondents feel very safe and a further 40% feel quite safe during the day. This reduces significantly at night, with 6% saying they feel very safe and 26% saying they feel quite safe: 1 in 4 said they do not feel safe at all.
46. The Ofsted TellUs3 Survey (Spring 2008) of children and young people, representative of Year 6, 8 and 12, found that Southampton children and young people feel less safe than their national counterparts. In Southampton 27% reported they felt very safe (where the national figure is 28%) and 43% reported they felt quite safe (compared to 47% nationally). Feedback from young people responding to the 2008 Health Related Behaviour Survey shows that although the majority (70%) of children reported that they feel 'very safe' or 'quite safe' in their local area, this is less than the national percentage, which is 75%. Children and young people have fed back they want to be safe wherever they are in Southampton.
47. The collective public feedback did not identify comparable perceptions of safety for other specific groups such as the fear of crime and perception of safety by older people or views on safety of people from social groups such as Black and Minority Ethnic communities or lesbian, gay and bi-sexual communities.
48. The council's Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee considered a draft version of this Plan and their feedback was that:
- investigations should be carried out to find out what action other local authorities, such as Nottingham City Council, have successfully taken to reduce the incidence of alcohol related anti-social behaviour within their areas
 - the enforcement opportunities be explored for Trading Standards and the Licensing Department with reference to the Licensing Act 2003 to constrain the sale of alcohol
 - there should be a focused alcohol awareness education programme for secondary school pupils, targeted at children who are at risk of alcohol misuse or offending
 - details are forwarded to Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee of actions contained within the Children and Young People's Plan, such as the provision of nurture groups, which will support children and families who are considered to be at risk from alcohol misuse or other related "hidden harms".
49. The Southampton Partnership Policy Board considered the key issues to be addressed by this Plan and their feedback was that:
- There needs to be clarity and management on the new Confidence Target (NI 21)
 - It is important to reflect issues relating to safety of businesses and their staff
 - The Plan needs to address potential increase in racial harassment, domestic violence and honour based violence
 - It is important to work more effectively with the local media to tackle the 'fear of crime'.

Stakeholder Views:

50. The top priority issues for the Safe City Partnership, arising from stakeholder consultation⁷ are:
- To reduce Violent Crime – across the city not just in the centre.
 - Tackling the harm caused by alcohol – relating both to the city centre Night Time Economy but also under-age drinking and alcohol-related Anti-Social Behaviour in neighbourhoods.
 - To reduce the fear and perception of crime, especially amongst key groups such as older people and in areas with higher crime levels.
 - To increase the visibility of uniformed services and community safety activities in local areas.
 - To reduce Anti-Social Behaviour – especially ‘rowdy and inconsiderate’ behaviour and targeting vulnerable or priority neighbourhoods.
 - To encourage youth engagement – including more positive diversionary activities, consistent and fair enforcement. This should be done in the context of not demonising young people but promoting a more positive image of youth in the city.
 - To improve parenting support and initiatives that enable parents to take more responsibility for their children’s behaviour and to provide a more holistic family response to issues.
 - To ensure actions taken by the Safe City Partnership and partners seek to provide continuity and consistency in local neighbourhoods, and should include preventative and educational responses as well as reacting to the presenting issue.

Partnership Support Programme:

51. At the invitation of the Safe City Partnership, the Home Office undertook an independent Review of the Partnership in October 2008.⁸ This Review involved interviews with over 60 stakeholders (people from a wide variety of settings and services in the city), workshops with frontline staff and site visits. The findings of the Home Office Partnership Support Programme include mostly structure and delivery changes which will be delivered by the Safe City Partnership. However, where there are recommendations of a more outward focus these are included in relevant Action Plans and are reflected in priorities herein.

⁷ This includes feedback from the SCP Stakeholder event held in November 2008.

⁸ The Partnership Support Programme was undertaken by the Crime Directorate Partnership Development Unit, in partnership with the Government Office for the South East: Oct. 2008

Top Priorities 2009 to 2012

Table 1

<p>Safe City Partnership Priority 1: To further reduce, year on year the total level of crime and disorder in the city.</p>			
<p>High Level Outcome: by 2012 to have reduced the 'All Crime' rate by approximately 6% each year (18% over the life of this Plan) and to have improved the city's ranking in the Most Similar Group.</p>			
Delivery Programme	Delivery Group / Agency Lead	PIs	Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the total volume of Crimes as defined in the British Crime Survey by 18%. ▪ Improve the city's ranking in the Most Similar Group ▪ Meet the agreed targets in the Local Area Agreement for this Partnership. 	<p>Safe City Partnership with lead by Performance Management Group. Lead Agency Southampton Police</p>	<p>'All Crime' level reduced by approximately 6% per annum.</p> <p>Local Area Agreement Indicators for 'Safer' Block achieved (listed in Appendix 2)</p>	<p>This target will be achieved through resources and joint work from all partner agencies of the Safe City Partnership. Resources for 2009/10 are detailed in the Resources Section of this Plan.</p>

Table 2

Safe City Partnership Priority 2:			
To specifically reduce Violent Crime and Criminal Damage (which together equate to 49% of all crime in Southampton in 2009/10). Criminal Damage is closely linked to Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson and is often seen as a proxy measure.			
High Level Outcome: by 2012 to reduce violent crimes and criminal damage in line with agreed LAA targets and to improve the city's ranking in the Most Similar Group of comparator cities. <i>The precise % reduction in improvement will be determined by LAA targets to be agreed for the period of this Plan and the figures to be agreed as part of LAA target setting.</i>			
Delivery Programme	Delivery Group / Agency Lead	PIs	Resources
<p><u>Reduce:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total violent crime year on year ▪ Serious violent crime ▪ Assault with injury ▪ Emergency Department admissions for assault ▪ Repeat incidents of Domestic Violence ▪ Reduce Criminal Damage and Arson and thereby meet the Local Area Agreement Stretch Target <p><u>Improve:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public perception and confidence that the Police and Local Authority are tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime in local areas ▪ Improve the City's ranking in the Most Similar Group for Violent Crime and Criminal Damage. 	<p>Safe City Partnership with lead by the Performance Management Group.</p> <p>Lead Agencies: Violent Crime and Criminal Damage – Police</p> <p>Arson – Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service</p> <p>Anti-Social Behaviour – Southampton City Council</p>	<p>NI 15 Serious violent crime rate</p> <p>NI 20 Assault with Injury crime rate</p> <p>NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about Anti-Social Behaviour and crime by the local council and police</p> <p>NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence</p> <p>NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates</p>	<p>Most Safe City Partnership Partners in some way contribute to this target – see Resources Section.</p>

Note: Indicators and targets are detailed in Appendix 1

Table 3

Safe City Partnership Priority 3: To increase the public perception of Southampton as a safe city.			
High Level Outcome: by 2012 to increase the percentage of people in Southampton who say they feel safe in the City by 10%.			
Delivery Programme	Delivery Group / Agency Lead	PIs	Resources
<p>Improve the confidence of residents in the Police, Local Authority and other partners to deal with Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in their areas.</p> <p>Increase the visibility of multi-agency activities in the city and ongoing public awareness of the achievements and successes of the partnership.</p> <p>Increase involvement of local people in crime reduction and prevention initiatives.</p> <p>Implementation of the recommendations of the City Council's Enforcement Review.</p>	<p>Communications Sub-Group and Neighbourhoods Sub-Group of the Safe City Partnership, working closely with city wide Neighbourhood Management Model.</p> <p>All partners share in the actions and success of this priority – but co-ordination will be led by the Chairs of the two Sub-Groups.</p>	<p>Public Perception of Safety as measured by the Place Survey.</p> <p>Public satisfaction and confidence with the Police and Local Authority in dealing with Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour – NI21 and Police Confidence Target.</p> <p>% Increase in Neighbourhood Watch Groups</p>	<p>See Resource Table includes external grant funding for Neighbourhood Crime Justice Co-ordinator.</p> <p>Police resources for the Safer Neighbourhood Teams (60 PCSOs).</p> <p>National funding such as Youth Crime Action Plan.</p> <p>City Council funding for council tax rebate to encourage recruitment of Special Constables.</p>

Consolidate and Continue

52. Using the findings of the 2008 Strategic Assessment, the recommendation of the Partnership Support Programme (PSP) Review and in consultation with the public and the members of the current sub groups, it was agreed that the Partnership would continue and consolidate current actions in the existing Partnership Plan. Therefore the primary focus of partnership working in 2009/10 will be in the three cross cutting themes of Safety in Neighbourhoods, Tackling Alcohol Related Harm and Safety of Children and Young People.
53. The agreed priority initiatives and projects will be supported by Task and Finish groups (time limited), reporting to the Performance Management Group.
54. The Safe City Partnership will therefore consolidate and continue work in the areas identified below. This does not diminish the importance of respective areas of work (not directly covered in the three cross cutting priorities) but it does enable a clearer and more streamlined focus for partnership working that will provide the most 'added value' of joint working.

Violent crime: Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence and honour Based Violence

55. Reducing, preventing and responding to Domestic Violence remains an important area of work for the Partnership. Through the Southampton Domestic Violence Forum (SDVF), agencies will consolidate delivery of services including focusing on Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) and the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory service (IDVAs) together with the Police Community Support Team these provide multi-agency support to high risk victims of Domestic Violence. The SDVF will continue to seek additional funding and re-shaping of services to address the needs of (medium /low risk) domestic violence cases and to provide on going support.
56. Referrals to the City Council's Children's Social Care Division where Domestic Violence is a factor have risen. Feedback from the SDVF evidences the increasing need for coordinated support.as increased significantly in 2009/10.
57. The strategic approach will include managing and changing behaviours of Domestic Abuse perpetrators. Hampshire Probation Area provides a programme for the higher risk Domestic Abuse perpetrators and this will benefit from a wider partnership approach to addressing the behaviour and concerns arising from the lower level risk categories and/or those who do not get into existing perpetrator schemes. The impact of domestic violence on children, the links with alcohol and the impact on the family will be addressed in 2009/10 Action Plans for the cross-cutting themes of Tackling Alcohol Related Harm and Safety of Children and Young People.
58. The Safe City Partnership will continue to respond to issues relating to rape and sexual offences through the Rape Reduction Group, including support to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) – a multi agency service providing victim support and the Independent Sexual Violent Advocate (ISVA) service. Consolidation of work in this area includes utilising guidance to improve multi-agency response to cases of so called Honour Based Violence and forced marriages.
59. New actions and service improvements to reduce violence are incorporated in all three Action Plans.

Alcohol

60. The Safe City Partnership will continue other actions not included in the Action Plan for Cross-Cutting Theme 2: Tackling Alcohol Related Harm, such as test purchase operations, use of body cameras in the night time economy, improving the assault data project in the Emergency Department and further work regarding Licensing and transport e.g. sustaining taxi ranks.

Prolific and priority Offenders

61. The Safe City Partnership will continue to deliver the Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPOs) National Programme. It will consolidate work in this area through delivery of specific recommendations as set out in the Partnership Support Programme Review. Some actions relevant to PPOs are included in the Action Plans e.g. including addressing re-offending in priority neighbourhoods, restorative justice and 'Community Payback'.

Drug Action Team

62. The Safe City Partnership will continue and consolidate work in this area. The Drug Action Team has completed a Needs Assessment and agreed priority actions to deliver in accordance with national requirements and local needs. The Safe City Partnership will deliver the recommendations of the Partnership Support Programme (PSP) relating to the Drug Interventions Programme service (DIP).
63. Work will continue in this area to reduce the demand for illegal drugs through effective treatment resulting in a decrease in the violence associated with drug dealing and drug fuelled drinking. Ongoing initiatives such as Ion-Track in nightclubs will continue to contribute to multi-agency work that impacts on multiple crime types. The impact of drugs on families and children and young people will be addressed in the Cross-Cutting Theme 1: – Safety in Neighbourhoods with regard to the effect of drug litter on the environment in specific locations and Cross-Cutting Theme 3: – Safety of Children and Young people.

Children and Young People

64. This is one of the top three cross-cutting themes for the Safe City Partnership and has a specific plan of action in line with the Children and Young People's Plan. In addition on-going work by partners (not necessarily identified in the Action Plan) will be consolidated and will continue. An example of this is the myriad of positive and diversionary activities for young people such as the Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service led LIFE project.

Foster Stronger Communities

65. The priority of 'neighbourhoods' covers many of the aims and objectives relating to 'stronger communities' as it has a strong focus on community engagement and volunteering. However, the Safe City Partnership will continue to value and support on-going work in this area, especially contributions to Safe City priorities from the voluntary sector. A top priority in this area is delivering the PREVENT agenda that seeks to prevent violent extremism, while work on preparedness for civil contingencies and emergencies as well as community cohesion will also continue.

Priorities for 2009–10

Cross-Cutting Theme 1: Safety in Neighbourhoods which experience greater proportions of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Evidence for this Priority:

66. Criminal Damage, Arson and Anti-Social Behaviour have a very significant impact on the city. Criminal Damage makes up 23% of all crime in the city (the second largest crime type) and is strongly linked to Arson and Anti-Social Behaviour. It is a high volume crime with 7,703 Criminal Damage offences recorded last year. Anti-Social Behaviour also results in high volume reports: 23,028 reports to the Police and 7,167 reports via 101. There were 617 reports of Secondary Arson (which is arson that involves material that has no insurance value i.e. refuse bins or grass fires) and 176 of Primary Arson (which is arson to property with an insurance value i.e. an owned car). Although the level of incidents is lower than the other categories in the group, the impact of Arson is substantial and includes an estimated cost of £3.5 Million through damage in Southampton last year.
67. This is an area of top concern to the public and it has a strong influence on the public perception of safety in their neighbourhood. The Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams and the residents' Place Survey identify Anti-Social Behaviour as a top issue. One in five residents see Anti-Social Behaviour as the top issue in their area and 38% identified Criminal Damage as a big problem. The concern and impact of this issue is reflected in high levels of reporting.
68. The joint Strategic Assessment confirmed the fact that some neighbourhoods in the city experience more crime than others, including in particular Anti-Social Behaviour, Criminal Damage and Arson. These 'hot spots' or vulnerable areas are closely linked to more deprived neighbourhoods of the city. In addition, other locations such as some city centre parks, some key routes to and from shops or licensed premises are also subject to more crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. This position is further evidenced by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 where the number of areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in the '10% most deprived' in England increased from 5 to 26 in the Crime Domain between 2004 and 2007. This means 21 more areas are in the worst ranking position for Crime and these mostly link to areas of deprivation in the City.
69. The top issues of public concern identified above reflect feedback from the local Place Survey and other local consultation, as well as levels of reports, for example 75% of all Anti-Social Behaviour complaints are about 'rowdy and inconsiderate' behaviour.
70. Although performance in this area is improving, with evidence of reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour, Southampton remains in a very poor position on this compared to other similar groups/cities.
71. There is also evidence that public perception of safety is very much influenced by what people see and experience in their neighbourhoods. Community involvement in crime reduction activities such as Neighbourhood Watch, Special Constables, Junior Wardens and PCSOs. can make a significant contribution to local confidence in safety in their area and public reassurance. Local and national public feedback suggests a willingness by many people to volunteer their time and effort in the fight against crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

Objectives

72. The main objectives are:

- To reduce Criminal Damage, Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson particularly in neighbourhoods where Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour is disproportionately high.
- To improve the use of intelligence and communication with residents and businesses in multi agency working to tackle Criminal Damage, Anti-Social Behaviour and enviro-crimes in hot spot areas.
- To improve the city's comparative ranking for Criminal Damage and Arson.
- To improve public perception of Anti-Social Behaviour and in particular in relation to 'rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour'. (Increase in the percentage of residents who feel the Council and Police are dealing with local concerns about Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime in their area - NI21).
- To increase involvement of local people in tackling these issues in their neighbourhoods.
- To increase engagement with parents where children and young people are committing Anti-Social Behaviour and/or at risk of criminal behaviour.
- To increase Community engagement and communications in neighbourhoods, focusing on addressing the fear of crime and increasing public reassurance and confidence in partner services tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

Outcomes

73. This will be reflected in reductions in:

- The number of Criminal Damage incidents, excluding Arson, from 8,721 to 6,440 (stretch target) with specific reductions in targeted neighbourhoods.
- The number of deliberate secondary and primary fires from 1,176 to 970 and 102 to 80 respectively (LAA Stretch Target).
- The percentage of repeat victims of Hate Crime and Harassment
- The proportion of local residents who think that 'drunk or rowdy' behaviour is a problem in their area (NI27) – reduce percentage to 35% from 36% in 2008/09.

74. There will also be tangible evidence of:

- Targeting multi-agency resources and effort into priority or targeted neighbourhoods.
- A positive shift in ranking position against the city's 'Most Similar Group' for Criminal Damage and Arson.
- An improvement in public perception of agencies – especially the Council and the Police in tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime – measured by NI21 and Police 'Confidence Target' – 2009/10 targets to be agreed.
- Increased agency engagement with parents from targeted neighbourhoods by 10% and increase in percentage of people who think parents take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in their area (NI22).
- An increase in involvement of local people in tackling Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in their area measured by increase in Neighbourhood Watch by at least 15% and percentage increase in volunteers participating in activities such as CREW, Special Constables, Junior Wardens etc.
- Increase in multi-agency engagement and feedback within communities about Partnership actions leading to increase in percentage of people who say they 'feel safe' in the city. Activities to include ensuring diverse groups and communities are part of improved engagement
- Positive feedback from targeted neighbourhoods about Partnership actions.

Links to other Plans

75. The Actions in this priority link closely to aims of Southampton Communities and Renewal Partnership and the implementation of the Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy to close the gap in deprivation, the Neighbourhood Management work of the Council and the Police, the Green and Open Spaces Plan and volunteering / voluntary sector work and policies.

Resourcing this priority:

76. This priority already has considerable investment from partner agencies including for example:
- Police – especially in the Safer Neighbourhoods Teams which includes 60 PCSOs
 - The Council's investment in Neighbourhood Services that provide Community Development and neighbourhood activities, Open Spaces which tackles environmental crimes and improvements, and the Safer Communities Team which includes City Patrol, CCTV, Anti-Social Behaviour Investigators and CREW.
 - The Children and Young People's Trust through investment in positive activities, local youth provision and programmes like the Youth Crime Action Plan also make a major contribution to this priority.
 - Other agencies such as the Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service invest in positive and diversionary activities such as the LIFE Project and Fire Setters, while Hampshire Probation and the Youth Offending Team provide considerable resources to facilitate, 'Community Payback' or restorative justice programmes (providing unpaid work in communities for offenders).
 - Other partners such as the DAT (Drug Action Team) and related partners invest in drug litter clearance and drugs awareness in neighbourhoods. Thornhill Plus You invests in a wide range of safety initiatives and services in their area, including multi-agency operations.
 - The Voluntary Sector contributes to this priority by delivering important projects like Catch 22 – Intensive Intervention Project and the Family Projects. The SCPCT and other partners within the Parenting Commissioning Group also contribute significantly to Parenting Support and provision in the city.
 - £100,000 from the City Council for council tax discount to encourage further recruitment of Special Constables.
77. This priority benefits from external funding particularly to support earlier interventions for young people involved in Anti-Social Behaviour (Challenge and Support), Think Family, Family Intervention Project and Parenting Practitioners, as well as recent funding for the Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Co-ordinator.

Cross-Cutting Theme 2: Tackling Alcohol related harm

Evidence for this Priority:

78. The significant role played by alcohol (sometimes with drug and substance misuse) is reflected in the following data identified in the Joint Strategic Assessment:
- 25% of all violent crime occurs in a public place, in the city centre on Friday and Saturday nights.
 - Links between rape and serious sexual offences – the previous Strategic Assessment showed that Southampton is 350th of 354 areas for alcohol related sexual offences; 352nd for alcohol related violent crime.
 - Links with Criminal Damage and Anti-Social Behaviour e.g. 75% of Anti-Social Behaviour reports are for rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour – often associated with alcohol use.
 - Under-age drinking, evidenced through young people drinking in public places.
 - Concentrations of crime and disorder around licensed premises, and routes to and from Night Time Economy venues.
 - Alcohol abuse by offenders – 53% of offenders show links between violent behaviour and alcohol.
 - Adverse health impact e.g. Southampton is worst in England for alcohol related mortality and hospital admissions – under 18 males as shown in the previous Strategic Assessment.
 - Alcohol misuse causes a strain on emergency services including Hospital (Emergency Department), Ambulance and Police.

Objectives:

79. The main objectives are:
- To reduce alcohol related crimes, especially Violent Crime.
 - To focus on key areas and time periods in the city when the harmful effects of alcohol are considerably worse.
 - To improve multi-agency actions to reduce the impact of excess alcohol use on emergency services, including Ambulance, Health Services (Emergency Department), and Police and increase welfare advice / support to vulnerable people 'in drink'. Measured by (LAA Stretch Target) from 1,135 admissions to the Emergency Department from victims of assault between 18:00 and 09:00 to 1,280.
 - To tackle under age drinking (this overlaps with Priority 1 and 3). This will be measured by number of new initiatives and contacts with young people.
 - To raise awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol abuse.
 - To improve alcohol treatment options in the city – that is access to treatment and support to people with alcohol problems and begin to move towards Joint Commissioning of Alcohol services.

Outcomes

80. This will be reflected in reductions in:
- Alcohol related violence in the Night Time Economy measured as a reduced percentage of Violent Crime recorded in the City Centre on Friday and Saturday nights.
 - Number of hospital emergency department presentations from victims of assault (presenting between 18:00 and 9:00) – LAA Stretch.
 - Anti-Social Behaviour linked to alcohol including in particular underage drinking (this is specified in more detail in Theme 1 and 3).

81. It will also show tangible evidence of:
- Increased multi-agency actions to raise awareness of alcohol –harm.
 - Increased multi-agency action to reduce the impact of alcohol on services including emergency services.
82. In addition, it will also be measured by the Safe City Partnership contribution to:
- Reducing Alcohol harm related hospital admission rates (NI39 and Vital Signs – VSC26).
 - Evidence of improved alcohol treatment pathways in the City and a move towards Joint Commissioning of improved provision.

Resourcing this Priority:

83. The cost of providing services in response to the health and safety impact of alcohol are substantial and form a considerable part of the core business of Health-commissioned services, especially unplanned Hospital Admissions and alcohol treatment services. Responding to the crime and disorder issues arising from the night time economy users consumes Police core resources and this applies to the South Central Ambulance Service as well. The LAA Alcohol Target Project is identifying in detail the cost-impact of alcohol on city services particularly Health and this information will be available by April 2009.
84. In terms of supporting the proposed actions in this priority, existing resources from key agencies including Police, SCC Safer Communities and Adult Social Care Services, South Central Ambulance Service, SCPCT, Children’s Trust and Voluntary Sector, all contribute officer time to these commitments. Examples include the South Central Ambulance Service which provided additional specific support to the SOS Pilot Project from existing resources and the Safer Communities Team and Police provided project management / co-ordination of new developments from current staff resources. External funding is secured for some key initiatives including completion of the LAA Alcohol Target Project, Street Pastors and some aspects of Brief Interventions. The Hampshire Probation Area has resources for the pilot Arrest Referral Scheme. However, there remain significant funding gaps to achieve all of these actions which will be a priority action in itself for the Tackling Alcohol Partnership.

Links to Other Plans

85. This priority is closely linked to the Health and Well Being Strategic Plan and was identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Delivery of this Action Plan will be through the Safe City Partnership’s Tackling Alcohol Partnership and progress reported back to both the Safe City Partnership and Health and Well Being Strategic Partnership.

Cross-Cutting Theme 3 – Safety of Children and Young people

Evidence for this Priority:

86. The vast majority of children and young people in Southampton are active law-abiding citizens and most feel safe in our city. The Safe City Partnership alongside the Children and Young People's Trust Board have a crucial role to play in ensuring children and young people continue to feel safe in their homes, on the streets and in schools, as well as taking positive action to prevent and respond effectively to crime and Anti-Social Behaviour that involves or affects them. For that reason and based on the evidence briefly detailed below, the safety of children and young people forms the third priority cross-cutting theme for the Safe City Partnership. The objectives and actions for this Priority are shared and directly replicated in both this Plan and the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP), with delivery led by the Children and Young People's Trust Board.
87. The joint Strategic Assessment identified that a very small minority of young people contribute to disproportionate levels of offending impacting on Criminal Damage, Arson, Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime, Violent Crime and Acquisitive Crime, as well as drug and alcohol misuse. Thus working with the small minority of children and young people who do have offending behaviour will impact on the overall aims of the Partnership in reducing crime, particularly the high volume crimes of Criminal Damage (and Anti-Social Behaviour) as well as Violent Crime.
88. In 2007/08 there were 603 young people who entered the Youth Justice System for the first time in Southampton – 'first time entrants'. In 2007/08, there was a 21% increase in the number of 'offences brought to justice' relating to young people, an increase from 2,187 to 2,644, and a 9% increase in the overall number of offenders who received a substantive outcome. Young people from Black and Minority Ethnic communities are less likely to offend. There have been recent reductions in the numbers of young people who re-offend and first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System. The main reductions follow community interventions (3%) and custodial sentences (8.6%), two areas that are the core work of the Youth Offending Team. The Tell Us3 Survey indicated that there is an increase in the number of young people admitting substance misuse and fewer engaging in positive activities. The partnership working in this area seeks to further reduce the number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System and to reduce re-offending of those who do enter the system.
89. Recent local analysis (2008) into the causes of violent crime in Southampton found that youth-on-youth 'low level' violence was one of four key factors and this is often escalation of Anti-Social Behaviour to violent crime. Although knife and gun crime remain at low levels in Southampton, there was an 8% increase in violent crime offences involving a weapon last year. The School Based Survey of Year 10 pupils in Southampton Schools, in November 2007, to which 1,420 pupils responded found that 19% of those responding had carried a weapon at some point in the previous 12 months (most said this was for 'self-defence'). The Health Related Survey carried out in November 2008, also of Year 10 pupils, to which 1200 pupils responded, found that 10% were sure or fairly certain that they or friends carried a weapon for protection when going out. The wider national figure for this survey is 13%.
90. The joint Strategic Assessment identifies an increase in 16-18 year old youths classed as NEETS (not in education, employment or training) as a high risk factor and school absenteeism - truancy, exclusion (although levels in the city are declining) as a critical influence on behaviour of young people at risk of offending.

91. Children and young people are also victims of crime. The Hidden Harm Group identifies for every problematic drug user there is likely to be one child affected by parental use (could be 1,770 children and young people in the city affected).
92. Domestic Violence has a significant impact on children and young people. Southampton Domestic Violence Forum identified 916 children and young people affected by domestic violence in a one week period in 2008. Referrals to children's services where Domestic Violence was a factor rose from 27% in April 2008 to 41% in January 2009.
93. A minority of young people say they feel unsafe – 6.6% in the classroom and 21% of young people outside school (School Survey), while 23% said they felt a bit unsafe (Tellus3 Survey) compared with 24% nationally. Young people impact on public perception of safety, for example, 'teenagers hanging around streets' are a top issue in the Place Survey. 75% of Anti Social Behaviour is 'rowdy and inconsiderate' behaviour, mostly attributed to young people.

Objectives:

94. The objectives for the Safe City Partnership are the same as those relevant to safety within the Children and Young People's Plan, hence the following shared objectives are:
 - Fewer children and young people to engage in Anti-Social Behaviour and more to be supported to contribute to their community and wider society, particularly through volunteering.
 - More children and young people will engage in sport, leisure and cultural activities, including positive and diversionary activities for young people identified at risk of causing Anti-Social Behaviour, alcohol and substance misuse or criminal activity.
 - Fewer children and young people to enter the Youth Justice System, or re-offend when they do.
 - Fewer young people to be the victims of crime.
 - Actions which seek to reduce alcohol and substance misuse by young people and increase awareness of the potential harm caused by alcohol amongst parents, children and young people.
 - Improved responses and support to children and young people exposed to domestic violence, bullying and harassment.
 - Early identification of domestic violence and of children and young people who are at risk of abuse or neglect because of domestic violence.
 - Improvement in responses to problems caused by the Hidden Harms of alcohol and drug use, including the impact on children living in families of problematic drug/alcohol-users.
 - Development of Safer Schools Partnerships, in partnership with the Police and other agencies – with the intention of improving safety and the perception of safety amongst young people.
95. It is noted that other priority actions within the CYPP also indirectly impact on the Safe City Partnership's objectives, such as Achieving Economic Wellbeing. For example, in the CYPP the action to 'support young people not in employment, education and training from priority neighbourhoods' will support this Partnership's aims as young people in this position (in NEETS) may be at higher risk of offending behaviour. Therefore, the additional benefits of Children and Young People's Trust Board actions on the Safe City Partnership's objectives are recognised but not exhaustively listed here.

96. It is also noted that the overall impact of the positive actions delivered by the Safe City Partnership and Children and Young People's Trust Board should improve the sense of safety and reduce the fear of crime felt by children and young people in the city – although this is not specified in terms of direct actions here.

Outcomes

97. New local measures for Anti-Social Behaviour with age profile will be agreed during the year and other outcomes include reductions in:
- The number of first time entrants into the youth justice system and re-offending by young offenders. This to be measured by NI19 and NI111 (targets to be set).
 - Anti-Social Behaviour and crimes committed by young people – by effectively implementing the Department of Children Schools and Families (DCSF) 'Triple Track approach' of tough enforcement, non-negotiable support and better prevention.
 - The fear of crime and increased sense of personal safety felt by young people – target to meet at least the national average as measured by the Tellus and Place Survey.
 - The percentage of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts that lead to ASBOs
 - The proportion of local residents who think that teenagers hanging around the street is a problem in their areas.
98. It will also show improvements in:
- Contact and engagement, as well as increasing participation in positive and diversionary activities for young people identified at risk of causing Anti-Social Behaviour, alcohol and substance misuse or criminal activity. Measured by NI110 and local data take up of targeted diversionary activities.
 - Access for young offenders and young people at risk of offending to education, employment, training and suitable accommodation. Measured by NI45 and NI46 – target for 2009/10 increasing the number of ex-offenders into employment to 508 from baseline of 43.
 - Responses caused by the Hidden Harms of alcohol and drug use, including the impact on children living in families of problematic drug/alcohol-users.
 - The image of young people in the city – measured by public perception of Anti-Social Behaviour by young people (NI21 and NI22).
 - Responses and support to children and young people exposed to domestic violence, bullying and harassment.
99. In addition, actions will also be taken to seek to reduce alcohol and substance misuse by young people and increase awareness of the potential harm caused by alcohol amongst parents, children and young people.

Resourcing this priority

100. The Children and Young People's Plan shows the current budget for a range of services focussed on supporting children and young people to engage in positive activities and make a positive contribution. This includes the relevant elements of young people's support provided by the City Council, as well as budgets in a range of areas including the Youth Offending Team, extended schools and projects delivered by agencies such as Fairbridge, Youth Options and Young Carers. The City Council's Neighbourhoods Directorate invests in arts, sports and leisure activities, Junior Neighbourhood Wardens

and a range of youth projects. In addition, other partners within the Safe City Partnership such as the Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service provide positive activities including the LIFE Project and the Police deliver a range of activities, for example junior PCSOs and youth engagement initiatives. The voluntary sector contributes to this priority in a number of ways e.g. direct provision of activities such as summer camps for children of families who live or have recently been in the Domestic Violence refuge delivered by Women's Aid. The City Council's Safer Communities Team also contribute to this priority in both delivering projects such as the Challenge and Support programme and in initiating diversionary activities with partner agencies such as the motorcycle project for young people. Estimated resources in this area total around £6.4 million.

101. This includes significant resources from national funding that contribute to this Priority including:
- Approximately £300,000 from Positive Activities for Young People (PAYP) and is set to double over the next two years
 - Over £400,000 from the Extended Schools budget
 - £700,000 over 2 years for the Youth Crime Action Plan
 - £600,000 over two years for the Think Family Pathfinder Project
 - £150,000 for the Challenge & Support work.

Links to Other Plans

102. All of the Priority Actions link to Plans of partner agencies including the Police Control Strategy and the Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan. In addition other citywide plans are detailed here.
103. This Priority clearly has very strong partnership links with the Children and Young People's Trust Board and the delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan. For that reason, this Action Plan will be led by the Children and Young People's Trust Board and actions replicated in the Children and Young People's Plan. Actions relating to NEETs will be reflected from the Economic Development Action Plan. This Priority 3 Action Plan will be monitored through the Positive Contributions and Safeguarding Sub Groups of the Children and Young People's Trust Board and will report back to Safe City Partnership (via the Performance Management Group). The Hidden Harm Group led by the Southampton City Primary Care Trust will also help deliver the actions in Children and Young People's Plan regarding the impact of Domestic Violence and drugs on families while the Drug Action Team and Southampton Domestic Violence Forum will lead in delivery of actions relevant to their areas. The Southampton Parenting Strategy, Domestic Violence Strategy and the Health and Well Being Strategic Plan will incorporate relevant actions identified here.

How we will achieve our ambitions

Delivery Framework

104. Following the independent review by the Home Office Partnership Support Programme, recommendations that affect the structure and delivery framework of the Partnership will be formally agreed by the Safe City Partnership. The proposed delivery arrangements will be included in this Plan in due course, as will monitoring and performance details.

Resource Plan

105. Almost every partner and partnership in the city makes some contribution to the safety of its citizens. For all the Responsible Authorities (the Southampton Police, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire Police Authority and Hampshire Probation Area) with the exception of the City Council, their primary core business is crime reduction. Hence their whole or proportionate (to the countywide expenditure) budget in relation to the City is spent on crime reduction activities.
106. For other key services, their whole or primary core business is crime reduction and community safety such as, South Central Ambulance Trust and the Youth Offending Team. In these services some of the financial contribution is responding and reacting to crime and disorder as well as Anti-Social Behaviour but they also contribute to proactive work including the new initiatives listed in the priority Action Plans. The SCPCT and Southampton University Hospital Trust (SUHT) contribute mainly towards treatment and preventive services and the voluntary sector contribution is through securing external funding to the city and significant levels of voluntary effort. There is considerable external funding secured from national sources to support local actions for safer communities through a number of agencies and partnerships.
107. In addition the City Council spends approximately £2 Million on Safer Communities, Hate Crime and other enforcement related services. This is complemented by a huge range of supportive and preventative services with the Neighbourhoods Directorate (Housing, Neighbourhood Services and Leisure), the Children Services and Learning Directorate (Safeguarding, Young People and Community Support, Schools), Licensing and the Environment Directorate (Highways, Enforcement, Trading Standards, Parking, and Transport).
108. Hence the figures used in the Resources Tables come with a health warning as they are approximate figures or apportioned figures based on a number of assumptions. They aim to provide a picture of the level and types of financial resources in the city which make a significant contribution to the priorities in this Plan. The Tables below give a very approximate estimate of resources in this area in 2009/10.

Resources Tables for Year One (2009/10) of the SCP Plan 2009 – 12

	Agency	Core funding (£)	Apportioned spend on safer communities (£)	External funding (£)
1.	Police	28,000,000		
2.	Probation	6,745,410		
3.	Youth Offending Team	1,308,500		
4.	Southampton City Council Safer Communities, Hate crime, Trading Standards and Licensing Special Constables council tax discount		1,867,000 133,000 100,000	
5.	Southampton City Council – Children and Young People		1,470,000	
6.	Southampton City Council – Service which indirectly contribute to the priorities in this Plan		600,000	
7.	Health – SCPCT, including Other Providers of alcohol treatment services		949,000	
8.	Health - SUHT		2,361,000 831,000	
9.	Swaythling Housing Society		100,000	
10.	Drug Action Team			1,877,000
11.	Thornhill Plus You			322,000
12.	Positive Activities for Young People			300,000
13.	Youth Crime Action Plan			300,000
14.	Challenge and Support			150,000
15.	Think Family			300,000
16.	Prevent			125,000
17.	Safer and Stronger Communities Fund, Partnership Work & ASB Uplift			347,833
	Total	36,053,910	8,411,000	3,721,833

Total spend: £ 48,186,743

Notes: Some figures are 2008/09 with they expectation of same level of budgeting.
No school contributors have been included.
Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service figures are not included as figures for their accurate spend in the city are not available
Substance misuse funding within Adult Social Care to the SCPCT has not been included.

- 4 Safer Communities Team includes the full range of series including ASB, Emergency Planning, CCTV, City Patrol and domestic violence.
- 5 Includes proportions for Connexions, Youth Service, Extended Schools, Play Services, Remand and Secure Accommodation
- 6 For SCC: between 5% and 20% of council services have been apportioned for services who make a significant contribution
- 7 & 8 Figures from the Target Alcohol Project

Approximate spend on priorities in addition to core services				Core Services/ Contribution from mainstream services/general external funding			
Priority 1 Safety in Neighbourhoods	Priority 2 Tackling Alcohol related harm	Priority 3 Safety of Children and Young People					
(£)	(£)	(£)		(£)			
SCC	630,000	Trading Standards And Licensing	103,000	YOT	1,308,500	Police	28,000,000
Sp Constables	100,000	DAT	1,877,000	CSL	1,470,000	TPY	322,000
Prevent	125,000	SCPCT	949,000	PAYP	300,000	Probation	6,745,410
Swaythling Housing Society	100,000	SUHT	3,192,000	YCAP	300,000	SSCF	347,833
		Think Family	300,000	C & S	150,000	Safer Com	1,867,000
	955,000		6,421,000		3,528,500		37,282,243

Total spend: £48,186,743

Notes

C & S	Challenge and Support
CSL	Children Services and Learning
DAT	Drug Action Team
PAYP	Positive Activities for Young People
SCC	Southampton City Council
SCPCT	Southampton City Primary Care Trust
SSCF	Safer Stronger communities Fund
SUHT	Southampton University Hospitals Trust
YCAP	Youth Crime Action Plan
TPY	Thornhill Plus You
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Appendices

1. Performance Indicators and targets, including the full list of relevant Local Area Agreement Indicators
2. Glossary of Terms
3. Integrated Impact Assessment
4. Action Plans for the 3 priorities for improvement – attached
5. Links across to other Southampton City Partnership Plans and Southampton's 2026 Vision (CoSS)

Appendix 1-Performance Indicators and targets:
Table 1: List of designated indicators (Safe City Partnership lead)

	Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12	Lead Officer/ Agency
1.	* NI 15 Serious violent crime rate	0.38 per 1,000 pop	0.36 per 1,000 pop	##	##		Supt. Matthew Greening Police
2.	* NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	N/A (Dec 08)	No Target to be set	52.4	51.4	50.4	Wessex YOT Steve Crocker
3.	* NI20 Assault with less injury crime rate	N/A	15.28 per 1,000 pop	**	**		Supt. Matthew Greening Police
4.	NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police	46% E (Local Survey Feb 08)	48%	++	++		Supt. Matthew Greening Police
5.	NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders		-18%	++	++		Hampshire Probation Area – Joinge Svendsen
6.	* NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence	36% based on local data	++	33%	30%		SCC Linda Haitana
7.	* NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate	N/A New Indicator	No Target to be set	++	++		Hampshire Probation Area – Joinge Svendsen
8.	NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	1,060.45	1,134.68	1,191.42	1,215.24		SCPCT – Amy Hobson
9.	NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment	642 E	674 +5% from baseline	687 +7% from 2007/08 baseline	694 +8% from 2007/08 baseline		DAT Judith Morrison
10.	* NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities	N/A (Aug 08)	51%	**	**		SCC Alison Alexander
11.	* NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17	N/A (Dec 08)	603	C	**		Wessex YOT Steve Crocker
12.	* NI 115 Substance misuse by young people	N/A (Aug 08)	14.4%	**	**		SCC Alison Alexander

++ To be set when new data becomes available; ** Target to be set at 2009 Refresh
 ## To be est. during 2008/09 once definitive baselines have been set

Table 2 – Southampton Local Area Agreement indicators that the Safe City Partnership lead on, with the exception of the designated indicators detailed above

Cross Cutting Theme 1 - Neighbourhoods					
Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour		New Indicator to be set in the Plan Summary			
Degree to which people feel informed about efforts by the local council to tackle anti-social behaviour (<i>Links to NI 21</i>)	37%	The Council's contribution to tackling anti-social behaviour in partnership with the Police will now be measured through NI 21 which is included elsewhere in the LAA as a Place Holder			To be set
NI 21 Local concerns <i>about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police</i>	46%	48%	++	++	To be set
Degree to which people feel that in their local area parents are not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children. (<i>Links to NI 22</i>)	40%	65%	64%	TBC	To be set
NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in their area.	N/A	65%			
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that rubbish or litter is a problem in their area	37%	42%	41%	TBC	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that vandalism, graffiti, and other deliberate damage to property is a problem in their area	38%	44%	42%	TBC	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that abandoned or burnt out cars/vehicles is a problem in their area	12%	10%	9%	TBC	To be set
NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about antisocial behaviour and crime by the local council and police	N/A	Target to be removed	Target to be removed	Target to be removed	Target to be removed
Reduce the number of Neighbourhood Nuisance cases (per 1,000 council rented households) within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area. (46.2 in 2004/5)	49.7	35	33	30	To be set
Reduce recorded criminal damage offences (excluding arson). (2003/4 baseline 8,710 offences) (Without Stretch)	8,087	6,644	6,644	TBC	To be set
Stretch Target 6: Reduce recorded criminal damage offences (excluding arson). (2003/04 baseline 8,710 offences) (With Stretch)	8,087	6,440	6,339	N/R	To be set
Reduce criminal damage (2004/05 baseline 6,842 offences)	8,087	6,842	6,842	TBC	To be set
Decrease in the number of deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles). (Without Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33a</i>)	73	88	84	TBC	To be set
NI 33a Number of deliberate primary fires per 10000 population	N/A	9.2	To be set	To be set	To be set
Stretch Target 6: Decrease in the number of deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles). (With Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33a</i>)	73	80	74	N/R	To be set

Cross Cutting Theme 1 - Neighbourhoods

Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Decrease in the number of deliberate primary vehicle fires. (Without Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33a</i>)	73	88	84	TBC	To be set
Decrease in the number of deliberate primary vehicle fires. (Without Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33a</i>)	108	204	203	TBC	To be set
Stretch Target 6: Decrease in the number of deliberate primary vehicle fires (With Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33a</i>)	108	186	180	N/R	To be set
Decrease in the number of deliberate secondary fires. (Without Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 33b</i>)	828	1,066	1,031	TBC	To be set
NI 33b Number of deliberate secondary fires per 10000 population	N/A	33.4	To be set	To be set	To be set
Reduce the number of accidental fires in dwellings	207	187	176	To be set	To be set
Reduce the number of injuries sustained in accidental fires in dwellings	27	39	38	To be set	To be set
A reduction in the proportion of people who breach an anti-social behaviour intervention (ASBO)	38%	47.50%	40%	TBC	To be set
Reduce proportion of repeat victims of reported harassment incidents	8.12%	9%	8.50%	TBC	To be set
Reduce percentage of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) that lead to ASBOs	8.62%	6%	5%	TBC	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that drunk or rowdy behaviour is a problem in their area (<i>Links to NI 41</i>)	35%	36%	35%	TBC	To be set
NI 41 Perceptions of drink or rowdy behaviour as a problem		60%			
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that noisy neighbours or loud parties is a problem in their area	20%				To be set
NI 49a Total number of Primary Fires per 100000 population	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 49b Total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100000 population	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 49c Total number of non fatal casualties per 100000 population	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set

Cross Cutting Theme 2: Tackling Alcohol Related Harm

Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Reduction in the percentage of Hospital Emergency Department presentations for victims of assault between 18.00 and 09.00 hours. (Without Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 39</i>)	1,135	1,329 (-0.75%)	1,326 -1%	TBC	To be set
ST5: Reduction in the percentage of Hospital Emergency Department presentations for victims of assault between 18.00 and 09.00 hours. (With Stretch) (<i>Links to NI 39</i>)	1,135	1,300	1,280 (-4.5%)	N/R	To be set
Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence (<i>Links to NI 32</i>)	N/A	29%	28%	27%	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that drunk or rowdy behaviour is a problem in their area (<i>Links to NI 41</i>)	35%	36%	35%	TBC	To be set
NI 41 Perceptions of drink or rowdy behaviour as a problem	N/A	36%	To be set	To be set	To be set

Cross cutting Theme 3 – Improve Children and Young People’s Safety

Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Reduce the percentage of young offenders who re-offend (<i>Links to NI 19</i>)	54.43%	52.43%	51.43%	50.43%	To be set
NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending of young offenders	N/A	52.4	51.4	50.4	
Offending of children looked after (local PAF C18/C81) expressed as a ratio against number offending of all young people in local police force area.	3.5	2.9	2.7	**	To be set
Reduce the number of Juvenile Nuisance Letters sent to Thornhill Plus You (TPY) residents (per 1,000 pop.)	9.5	13.8	10	TBC	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that teenagers hanging around in the street is a problem in their area	47%	60%	59%	TBC	To be set
NI 43 Young people within no youth justice system receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody.	78.75%	++	++	++	
NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice system disposals	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education employment or training	58.15%	70%	70%	70%	**
NI 46 Young offenders’ access to suitable accommodation	78%	95%	95%	95%	**

Cross cutting Theme 3 – Improve Children and Young People’s Safety

Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
NI 114 Permanent exclusions from school	37 pupils 0.14% of school pop. Academic year	34 pupils 0.12%	32 pupil 0.12%	30 pupils 0.11%	**
Reduce the number of first time entrants into the Youth justice system. (<i>Links to NI 111</i>)	603	517	503	503	To be set
Increase in the percentage of young people saying that they feel safe in the city centre after 6 pm.	47%	43%	45%	TBC	To be set
Increase in the percentage of young people saying that they feel safe in the city centre during the day.	93%	87%	90%	TBC	To be set
Reduce the percentage of people who feel that the level of crime has increased over the last two years within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area. (28% in 2004/5)	20%	20% (Results Autumn 2008)	20% (Results Autumn 2008)	20% (Results Autumn 2010)	To be set

Other Indicators

Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
NI16 Serious Acquisitive Crime rate	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 28 Number of serious knife crimes per 1000 population	N/A new indicator	0.53	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 29 Number of gun crimes per 1000 population	N/A new indicator	0.11	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 30 The change in convictions for Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) over a 12 month period	N/A new indicator	31.98	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI35 Building resilience to violent extremism	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI36 protection against terrorist attack	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem					
NI143 Percentage of offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set

Other Indicators					
Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
NI144 Percentage of offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence	N/A new indicator	Target to be set	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
Increase in proportion of illegal drug users remaining in treatment for 12+weeks. (Links to NI 40)	77%	34%	33%	TBC	To be set
Increase in the number of drug misusing offenders directed into treatment through the Drugs Interventions Programme.	131	120	120	TBC	To be set
Increase number of drug users in treatment (adult and young people)	915	850	850	TBC	To be set
Sustain the number of new ex offenders entering employment (Links to NI 45)	43	517	508	503	To be set
Increase the proportion of prolific and other priority offenders judged as having sustainable and settled accommodation at the end of their contact with probation (links to NI 46)	117% E	to be set following DQ checks on 2007/8 results	to be set following DQ checks on 2007/8 results	TBC	To be set
Increase the number of adult prolific and other priority offenders who successfully achieve the Basic Skills Award.	N/A	Local Measure retained in 2008/9 pending clarification of the targets for NI 19	Performance Measure to be deleted		
At least maintain the relatively low level of domestic burglary offences in the city (2003/4 baseline 1,324 offences)	995	995	995	TBC	To be set
Reduce burglaries (dwelling) within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area (2003/4 baseline 51 offences)	39	42	41	40	To be set
Reduce burglaries (non dwelling) within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area (2003/4 baseline 92 offences)	94	84	78	74	To be set
Reducing the percentage of residents that have experienced burglary in the last 12 months within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area.	N/A - MORI results available in Autumn 2008.	1% (Results Autumn 2008)	1% (Results Autumn 2008)	1% (Results Autumn 2010)	To be set
Reduce thefts from vehicles offences (2003/4 baseline 3,830 offences)	2,940	2,861	2,861	TBC	To be set
Reduce the theft of vehicle offences (2003/4 baseline 1,433 offences)	810	926	781	TBC	To be set
Reduce vehicle interference offences (2003/4 baseline 411 offences)	254	308	308	TBC	To be set
At least maintain the relatively low level of theft or the unauthorised taking of bicycle offences. (2003/4 baseline 1,486 offences)	951	957	957	TBC	To be set

Other Indicators					
Indicator	Performance in 2007/8	Target 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Reduce common assault offences (2003/4 baseline 2,552 offences) (<i>Links to NI 20</i>)	2,082	1,987	1,987	TBC	To be set
Reduce violence against the person within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area (2003/4 baseline 387 offences)	404	387	368	349	To be set
Reduce wounding offences (2003/4 baseline 2,000 offences)	3,943	1,550	1,550	TBC	To be set
Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence (<i>Links to NI 32</i>).	N/A	29%	28%	27%	To be set
Reduce the percentage of repeat attendances at MARACS by IDVA clients. (<i>Linked to NI 32</i>)	N/A - New	29%	To be set	To be set	To be set
Percentage of potential clearly identified victims of domestic violence engaged with the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) service.	67%	69%	To be set	To be set	To be set
Overall provision and effectiveness of local authority services designed to help victims of domestic violence and prevent further domestic violence. (former BV225)	90.90%	73%	73%	73%	To be set
Number of clients referred to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) service.	271	300	Target to be set	Target to be set	To be set
Reducing the % of people who feel unsafe walking alone in or around this area after dark within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area. (53% in 2004/5)		49% (Results Autumn 2008)	49% (Results Autumn 2008)	48% (Results Autumn 2010)	To be set
Increase in the percentage of adults saying that they feel safe in the city centre after dark.	30%	47%	50%	TBC	To be set
Increase in the percentage of adults saying that they feel safe in the city centre during the day.	89%	96%	97%	TBC	To be set
Reducing the percentage of people that have experienced assault in the last 12 months within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area.		2.5% (Results Autumn 2008)	2.5% (Results Autumn 2008)	2.5% (Results Autumn 2010)	To be set
Increase the percentage of residents who say that their access to crime prevention services has improved within the Thornhill Plus You (TPY) area. (29% in 2004/5)	45%	45% (Results Autumn 2008)	45% (Results Autumn 2008)	45% (Results Autumn 2010)	To be set
Sustain the number of new ex offenders entering employment (<i>Links to NI 45</i>)	43	517	508	503	To be set
Reduce public perceptions of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem (<i>Links to NI 42</i>)	23%	120	120	TBC	To be set
Increase number of drug users in treatment (adult and young people)	915	34%	33%	TBC	To be set
Reduce the proportion of local residents who think that drug use or drug dealing is a problem in their area	23%	35%	33%	TBC	To be set

Appendix 2: Jargon Buster

ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
BCS	British Crime Survey
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAADA	Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CoSS	City of Southampton Strategy
CREWs	Crime Reduction and Environment Weeks
CSL	Children's Services and Learning
CTCG	Community Tasking and Coordinating Group
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan
DAT	Drug Action Team
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DCSF	Department for Children Schools and Families
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GOSE	Government Office for the South East
HFRS	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LIFE	Local Intervention Fire Education
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MORI	Market and Opinion Research International
NEETs	Not in Employment, Education and Training
NI	National Indicator
OLASS	Offender Learning and Skills Service
PCSOs	Police Community Support Officers
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PFI	Private Finance Initiative

PPO	Prolific and Priority Offender
PSP	Partnership Support Programme
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
Recidivism	Tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behaviour; <i>especially</i> : relapse into criminal behaviour
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SCC	Southampton City Council
SCP	Safe City Partnership
SCPCT	Southampton City Primary Care Trust
SDAC	Specialist Domestic Abuse Court
SDVF	Southampton Domestic Violence Forum
SECTION 30	Section 30 Dispersal Order
SNEN	Single Non Emergency Number
SOIT	Sexual Offence Investigation Trained
SSCF	Safer & Stronger Communities Fund
SUHT	Southampton University Hospitals Trust
TAP	Tackling Alcohol Partnership
TPY	Thornhill Plus You
YISP	Youth Inclusion Support Programme
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Appendix 3: Integrated Impact Assessment

Please note that this from provides a high level summary of the integrated impact assessment – for details on any aspect, please contact:

Completed by

Name: Linda Haitana

Job Title: Safer Communities Manager

Organisation: Southampton City Council

Impact Assessment Area		Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
Equalities	Gender	✓ DV, Honour based Violence			
	Race, Ethnicity, Colour	✓ PVE Hate Crime			
	Religion/Faith	✓ Hate crime			
	Disability	✓ Domestic Violence and MAPPA and Parenting Work. Links to Mental Health and people with learning difficulties	Identified gap	Need to take specific action to identify safety needs of disabled people.	Input to neighbourhoods action plan
	Age	✓ Children and Young People	Older people	Need specific action to address impact and fear of crime on older people.	Input action into Neighbourhoods Plan.
	Sexuality	✓ Hate Crime and Domestic Violence specifically link to Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgender			
Safety		✓ Focus of the whole Plan			
Sustainability		✓ Neighbourhoods priority – positive impact on environment including CCTV and links to the PFI Lighting initiative.			
Health and Well Being		✓ Projects to reduce alcohol and drugs related harm			
Cohesion		✓ Prevent Violent Extremism, Hate Crime; Community Tensions - all underpin the Neighbourhoods priority.			
Deprivation		✓ Neighbourhoods Action Plan focuses on the crime domain areas within the IMD 2007			

Appendix 4: Year One Action Plans

Cross-Cutting Theme 1: Safety in Neighbourhoods

Approximate spend in 2009/10 in addition to core services: £955,000

Lead Sub Group: To be Agreed

	Actions	PIs	Lead
<p>Outcomes: Reduction in: a) Criminal Damage incidents from 8,721 to 6,440 Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson (deliberate secondary fires from 1,176 to 970 and primary fires from 102 to 80). b) Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour (perception target to be set) Repeat victims of Hate Crime and Harassment</p>			
1.	<p>Deliver at least 1 additional multi-agency initiative that seeks to take a 'whole neighbourhood' approach to local anti-social behaviour problems indentified hot-spot locations in agreed top priority neighbourhoods. Evidence better use of intelligence and analysis as well as community engagement and feedback.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA Stretch target – Criminal Damage 	<p>1. Safer Communities Manager with Police and Open Spaces</p>
2.	<p>Deliver the Youth Crime Action Plan (see Priority 3 for details) and the proposed 'Triage' system by YOT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAA Stretch target – Arson 	<p>2. YCAP – Head of Young People and Community Support.</p>
3.	<p>Establish and deliver targeted enforcement action in agreed priority hot-spots (minimum of 6 per annum) to reduce environmental crime (including arson). Evidence better use of volunteers, enviro-champions and technology e.g. CCTV, Graffiti database.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI21 • NI27 • NI41 	<p>3. SCC Safer Communities Manager.</p>
4.	<p>Review multi-agency responses to ASB to improve consistency, application and effectiveness of joint action with particular focus on the impact of alcohol in priority areas. Evidence clear pathways to positive diversionary activities e.g. HFRS Life Course, Joint Police/HFRS Youth Engagement, Fire Setters Intervention Course, Motor Cycle Project. We will also ensure clear consistent application of enforcement measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Authority Confidence target • Links to Green and Open Spaces Strategy target. 	<p>4. Safer Communities Manager and HFRS Area Management.</p>
5.	<p>Use Crime Reduction and Environment Weeks (CREW) and street based teams as multi-agency tools to tackle area specific issues, city wide priorities in neighbourhoods and key seasonal trends (e.g. Bonfire Night). Evidence effective community feedback. Target 2009/10 is a minimum of 8 CREW events of different types.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A positive shift in position against Most Similar Groups as above. 	<p>5. Safer Communities Management</p>

	Actions	PIs	Lead
6.	Identify links between Hate Crime and Harassment and Anti-Social behaviour in priority neighbourhoods and improve multi-agency responses accordingly.	Hate Crime and Harassment indicator	Stronger Communities and Equalities Manager
7	To use data on referrals, interventions and enforcement, including breach of ABCs and ASBOs to enable thorough evaluation and identification of links to other cross cutting issues such as school exclusion and substance misuse.	ABCs & ASBO Evidence of use of a range of enforcement tools	Safer Communities Manager
8.	Take multi-agency action to improve safety and increase public confidence in using parks and open spaces (especially in the City Centre). Actions to be in response to commissioned analysis of park safety covering issues such as seasonal and night/day variations, key routes etc.	Public perception (to be agreed)	Head of Neighbourhood Services
9.	Increase the take up of parenting provision by 10% across the city by working proactively with families in priority neighbourhoods. Ensure effective identification of need, referral process and appropriate use of sanctions where there is non engagement.	10% increase parental engagement NI22	Parenting Commissioning Group
<p>To build on and improve community engagement in neighbourhoods Outcomes: Increase: a) Involvement of local people in tackling crime – 15% increase in Neighbourhood Watch b) Improved Community feedback about partnership actions. c) Specifically seek to engage older people in public reassurance and community activities (identified as a gap in Equality Impact Assessment)</p>			
10.	Purchase a mobile unit/vehicle or provide other means by which partners can deliver multiple community engagement activities from CREW to local consultation and specific projects. Evidence increased visibility and engagement in communities by joint agency operations and ensure engagement includes and involves diverse communities.	NI21 Police Confidence Target	Safer Communities Manager
11.	Through multi agency working collectively find ways to increase the use of Restorative Justice (young people) and Community Payback (adults) opportunities to tackle environmental, Criminal Damage and ASB issues in priority neighbourhoods.	NI21	Asst Director Probation and Youth Offending Team Manager
12.	Increase Neighbourhood Watch by a further 15% in 2009/10 with proactive measures to particularly increase schemes in priority neighbourhoods and working with tenants associations.	Local target 15% increase Neighbourhood Watch	Police and SCC Safer Communities Team
13.	Support delivery of a coordinated multi-agency Neighbourhood Management model which has Community Safety as a core element. Deliver a more integrated and coordinated approach to responding to public concerns in safety and in improving public confidence in crime reduction.	NI21 Police Confidence	SCC Neighbourhood Services and

	Actions	PIs	Lead
		Target NI27	Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams
14.	Work with the Later Years Partnership to ensure older people benefit from the Community Engagement actions – including linking with the SIGN Project (improving inter-generational understanding) the Home Safety Co-ordinator Scheme. Seniors Information Pack and Safety awareness through initiatives like “Trickster”. And also work with local Disability Groups to identify specific concerns regarding safety for disabled people. (both actions identified by Impact Assessment and Gaps)		Later Years Partnership Management
15.	Increase joint working between SCP and the new Economic Development and Regeneration Division to improve links between Safer Communities and Regeneration, Worklessness and Community Development in priority areas, e.g. multi agency work on derelict buildings and improving employment/skills opportunities for people subject to ASB sanctions e.g. ASBO. This should link into Index of Multi Deprivation Crime Domain data	NI21 Police Confidence Target NI27	Safer Communities Manager and Regeneration and Renewal Manager

Cross-Cutting Theme 2: Tackling Alcohol related harm

Approximate spend in 2009/10 in addition to core services: £ 6,421,000

Lead Sub Group: Tackling Alcohol Partnership

	Actions	PIs	Lead
Outcomes: a) Reduce Alcohol related violence in the Night Time Economy 10% reduction in violent crime on Friday and Saturday nights in the City Centre. B) Reduce hospital Emergency Department admissions c) Reduce impact on emergency services			
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise and implement agreed measures to reduce alcohol related crime in Above Bar. Evaluate the pilot SOS Project (welfare and triage provision in city centre night time economy) and establish an ongoing sustainable project/resource in light of evidence from the pilot. Establish a 'task and finish' group to improve coordination and delivery of multi-agency actions in the City Centre at night. Target multi-agency responses to seasonal and peak drinking times e.g. Christmas/New Year, Fresher's' Week etc. 	LAA Stretch target – hospital Emergency Department Admission. Violent Crime indicators including NI20 and 'percentage of all violent crime occurring in the City centre on Friday and Saturday nights.	SCC Safer Communities Manager
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the Licensing Committee response to the feedback from the triennial Unmet Demand Survey commissioned by the Head of Licensing on Taxi Provision and agree any relevant actions. Implement the Cumulative Impact Policy (Licensing) 		SCC Head of Licensing
3.	Deliver a range of safe drinking campaigns with key health and crime prevention messages, targeting audiences e.g. male binge drinkers and women's safety messages.		Associate Director SCPCT
4.	Through the Drug Action Team and with Voluntary Sector involvement further investigate links between cocaine use in pubs and clubs and take agreed actions.		DAT
5.	Establish Street Pastors project.		Church
6.	Pilot a local Alcohol Arrest Referral scheme in Southampton based on models of good practice in other areas.		Police - Chief Inspector – Partnerships
7.	Outcome: Improve effectiveness of multi-agency actions to tackle under age drinking, street drinking and alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour		
8.	Deliver Youth Crime Action Plan and Youth Alcohol Action Plan (see priority: Children and Young People's Safety)	Links to Local Area Agreement	Head of Young People and

	Actions	PIs	Lead
		targets for Anti-Social Behaviour – see Theme 1 targets. Also measured by the number of new initiatives and contact with young people. Specific project targets to be set and delivered.	Community Support Safer Communities Manager
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver a brief interventions project targeting young people and their parents (where under age young people have been caught drinking) • Implement the Southampton Think Family pathway (which will provide coordinated and additional support to families with alcohol problems). • Develop links between Domestic Violence and alcohol through joint work between agencies. 		
10.	Develop a Best Bar None Scheme for Off Licences.		SCC Head of Licensing
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore with key services including Trading Standards how to extend ‘test purchasing’ (tackling sales of alcohol to under age young people) to also address the problem of ‘proxy sales’ (adults purchasing alcohol for under age young people) and take joint actions accordingly. • Explore ‘best practice’ in other areas to identify ways of restricting sales of alcohol to under-age young people. 		SCC Head of Environmental Health
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a youth event to raise awareness of alcohol harms. • Provide key information and messages about the harm caused by alcohol. • Link advice and key messages to parents about young people and safe drinking. • Establish work with Sixth Form Colleges to raise awareness of the danger of alcohol harm and continue work through the Safer Students Forum and promote safe drinking with university students. 		Chair of the Communications Sub Group
Outcome: Improve Alcohol Care pathways			
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver project (already set up) to identify effective treatment pathways for alcohol services in the city and implement agreed recommendations (subject to identification of funding). • Begin to move towards Joint Commissioning of Alcohol Services. 	NI – Hospital Admissions	Associate Director, SCPCT

Cross-Cutting Theme 3: Improve Children and Young People's Safety

Approximate spend in 2009/10 in addition to core services: £3,528,500

Lead Sub Group: Positive Contributions Sub Group of the Children and Young People's Trust Board

	Action within the Children and Young People's Plan	Organisation/Job Title	Performance Indicator
Action Under – 'Positive Contributions'			
1.	Increase investment in the Youth Offending Team	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support	NI 43, NI 19 CYPP Target YOT Target
2.	The Youth inclusion support programme's (YISP) work in the central St Mary's area will continue with young people aged 10 to 19 to prevent them becoming involved in crime	Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)	NI 110, NI 19 CYPP Target
3.	The Intensive Intervention Catch 22 programme will work with 45-60 young people aged 10-19 with complex needs every year.	Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)	NI 45, NI 46 CYPP Target
4.	Challenge and Support funding will be used to develop joint posts which provide intensive support for young people on Acceptable Behaviour Contracts or subject to any other sanction	SCC: Safer Communities Manager	NI 45, NI111 CYPP Local measures to be agreed
5.	Deliver the seven elements of the Youth Crime Action Plan	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support	NI 45, NI 115 CYPP Target
6.	Youth Crime Action Plan funding will fund 2 'assertive outreach teams'; multi-disciplinary working including police, police community support officers involving substance misuse, YOT, and Youth Service	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support	NI 45, NI 115
7.	Implement reparation activities to enable young people to repair harm and to benefit the community	Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)	CYPP Target Probation and YOT Target
8.	Positive Activities for Young People funding will continue to fund provision targeted at young people at risk of offending and Anti-Social Behaviour, including increase numbers of junior neighbourhood wardens. Positive activities led and funded by partner agencies e.g. HFRS to continue.	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support	NI 110 CYPP Target HFRS Target
9.	Develop and deliver brief interventions project targeting young people and their parents, where under age young people have been caught drinking	SCC: Safer Communities Manager	Established new initiative (baselines to be agreed) CYPP Target

	Action within the Children and Young People's Plan	Organisation/Job Title	Performance Indicator
Action – Under 'Be Healthy'			
10.	Improve substance misuse prevention, identification and access to treatment services (details in Southampton Children and Young People's Plan).	SCPCT/SCC: Head of Young People & Community Support with Substance Misuse Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI 115 • NI 39 • NI 70
11.	Implement the "Think Family" model and Pathfinder Programme to work with Children's and Adult Services to jointly promote safeguarding and positive health and outcomes for children and young people within their wider family context.	SCC/SCPCT Safer Communities Manager	Think Family Pathfinder Specific targets
12.	Engage and support parents who are in complex social situations or who are from vulnerable groups, including focus on support and challenge to parents whose children are at risk of Anti-Social Behaviour.	Safer Communities Manager	
Action – Under 'Stay Safe'			
13.	<p>Continue development of Domestic Violence MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences) with associated risk based assessment and response. Improve earlier intervention through increased work with those identified as medium and standard risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop improved processes between Police and Children's Services through participation and input into fortnightly MARAC's, where intelligence is shared and follow up work as required. • Continue SDVF's project – SAFE! – Domestic Violence focussed work in primary schools and explore resources/options for extending this into other schools and early years settings. • Include Domestic Violence issues in induction training for new staff. 	SCC: Head of Safeguarding	
14.	<p>Work with victims / survivors of Domestic Violence to ensure reduction of future risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Domestic Violence Forum to identify and seek to increase resources available for therapeutic approaches with adults, children and young people. • Professionals involved in parenting work in statutory and voluntary sector and in Think Family to work on empowering parents to instil resilience in their children. 	SCC: Head of Safeguarding	NI 109
15.	Provide assistance to those offering safe accommodation for women, children and young people fleeing Domestic Violence to ensure specific work is	SCC: Head of Safeguarding	NI 109

	Action within the Children and Young People's Plan	Organisation/Job Title	Performance Indicator
	<p>undertaken with children and young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit provision which supports victims of Domestic Violence – September 2009. • Customer feedback / survey on the effectiveness of the provision and improve support to provision identified as inadequate. 		
16.	<p>Develop Safe Schools Partnerships in partnership with the Police and by April 2010 to have delivered the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 2009 – Service Manager – Integrated Youth and Hampshire Constabulary officer to agree action plan for diverting resources to support implementation. • July 2009 – Team Managers – Integrated Youth negotiate with schools development of the programme. • December 2009 – take up by at least two schools in each area. • March 2010 – implementation of programme into 6 schools completed and negotiation on an action plan for increased numbers of schools implementing the programme during 2010/11. 	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support	Number of Safe School Partnerships operating in the City

Appendix 5: Links across to other Southampton City Partnership Plans and Southampton's 2026 Vision (CoSS)

Improvement Area	Children and Young People's Plan Priorities (10)	Safe City Plan Priorities (3)	Health & Well Being Strategic Plan Priorities (11)	14-19 Strategy Priorities (6) Economic Development Action Plan (5)	Local Regeneration & Renewal Strategy (3)	Key related CoSS Objective
Better Health for All and Narrowing Health Inequalities		Tackling Alcohol related harm	Achieving the maximum contribution from the City's health and social care sector to reduce the harm to health caused by the misuse of alcohol and other substances			(1b) A place which promotes health and well being and continuously improves the quality of life of all its people.
Safer Children and Young People	More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment	Safety of Children and young people				(1a) A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which provides opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region.
Safer Children and Young People	We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities					(1a) A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which provides opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region.

Improvement Area	Children and Young People's Plan Priorities (10)	Safe City Plan Priorities (3)	Health & Well Being Strategic Plan Priorities (11)	14-19 Strategy Priorities (6) Economic Development Action Plan (5)	Local Regeneration & Renewal Strategy (3)	Key related CoSS Objective
Safer Neighbourhoods		Safety in neighbourhoods which experience greater proportion of crime and ASB			Improve the crime domain in the IMD for priority neighbourhoods	(6a) A place that people naturally gravitate towards for a high quality urban experience in all aspects of urban life and that people are proud to promote.
Positive Contributions by Children and Young People	More of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour	Safety of children and young people		Enable all young people to make informed choices.		(1a) A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which provides opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region.
Business Growth		Reduce violent crime and criminal damage Improve public perception		Increasing enterprise and innovation <i>(increasing Business Start Ups and Growth)</i>		(3b) A place which develops and attracts successful, creative and innovative businesses, particularly in knowledge based and service industries as well as a thriving health and care sector.
Improving Southampton's Image		Improve public perception		Improving city image <i>(increase in tourism day trips)</i>		(4c) Well maintained with a high quality public realm, featuring distinctive, quality buildings, some iconic, offering a mix of accommodation, including affordable housing, family housing and attractive, safe and welcoming open spaces for everyone.