

Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

Thursday, 16th January, 2020
at 5.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Council Chamber - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

Councillor S Galton (Chair)
Councillor Fuller (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Bell
Councillor Bunday
Councillor Cooper
Councillor Fitzhenry
Councillor Harwood
Councillor Whitbread
Councillor Windle

Appointed Members

Catherine Hobbs, Roman Catholic Church
Rob Sanders, Church of England
Nicola Brown, Primary Parent Governor
Francis Otieno, Primary Parent Governor
Claire Rogers, Secondary Parent Governor

Contacts

Judy Cordell
Senior Democratic Support Officer
Tel. 023 8083 2766
Email: judy.cordell@southampton.gov.uk

Mark Pirnie
Scrutiny Manager
Tel: 023 8083 3886
Email: mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee holds the Executive to account, exercises the call-in process, and sets and monitors standards for scrutiny. It formulates a programme of scrutiny inquiries and appoints Scrutiny Panels to undertake them. Members of the Executive cannot serve on this Committee.

Role of Overview and Scrutiny

Overview and Scrutiny includes the following three functions:

- Holding the Executive to account by questioning and evaluating the Executive's actions, both before and after decisions taken.
- Developing and reviewing Council policies, including the Policy Framework and Budget Strategy.
- Making reports and recommendations on any aspect of Council business and other matters that affect the City and its citizens.

Overview and Scrutiny can ask the Executive to reconsider a decision, but they do not have the power to change the decision themselves.

Use of Social Media:- The Council supports the video or audio recording of meetings open to the public, for either live or subsequent broadcast. However, if, in the Chair's opinion, a person filming or recording a meeting or taking photographs is interrupting proceedings or causing a disturbance, under the Council's Standing Orders the person can be ordered to stop their activity, or to leave the meeting. By entering the meeting room you are consenting to being recorded and to the use of those images and recordings for broadcasting and or training purposes. The meeting may be recorded by the press or members of the public.

Any person or organisation filming, recording or broadcasting any meeting of the Council is responsible for any claims or other liability resulting from them doing so.

Details of the Council's Guidance on the recording of meetings is available on the Council's website.

The Southampton City Council Strategy (2016-2020) is a key document and sets out the four key outcomes that make up our vision.

- Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth
- Children and young people get a good start in life
- People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives
- Southampton is an attractive modern City, where people are proud to live and work

Procedure / Public Representations

At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest. Any member of the public wishing to address the meeting should advise the Democratic Support Officer (DSO) whose contact details are on the front sheet of the agenda.

Smoking Policy:- The Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Mobile Telephones:- Please switch your mobile telephones to silent whilst in the meeting

Fire Procedure:-

In the event of a fire or other emergency a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take.

Access is available for disabled people. Please contact the Democratic Support Officer who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year 2019/20

2019	2020
13 June	16 January
11 July	6 February
15 August	12 March
12 September	16 April
10 October	
14 November	
16 December	

CONDUCT OF MEETING

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The general role and terms of reference for the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, together with those for all Scrutiny Panels, are set out in Part 2 (Article 6) of the Council's Constitution, and their particular roles are set out in Part 4 (Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules – paragraph 5) of the Constitution.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules and the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

QUORUM

The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 4.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" or "Other Interest" they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter that they or their spouse, partner, a person they are living with as husband or wife, or a person with whom they are living as if they were a civil partner in relation to:

- (i) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
- (ii) Sponsorship:

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from Southampton City Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expense incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

- (iii) Any contract which is made between you / your spouse etc (or a body in which the you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest) and Southampton City Council under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed, and which has not been fully discharged.

- (iv) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of Southampton.

- (v) Any license (held alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of Southampton for a month or longer.

- (vi) Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) the landlord is Southampton City Council and the tenant is a body in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interests.

- (vii) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of Southampton, and either:

- a) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body, or
- b) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest that exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Other Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having an, 'Other Interest' in any membership of, or occupation of a position of general control or management in:

Any body to which they have been appointed or nominated by Southampton City Council

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

Any body whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the "rationality" or "taking leave of your senses" principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, 'live now, pay later' and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

To note any changes in membership of the Panel made in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 4.3.

2 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY INTERESTS

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, and the Council's Code of Conduct, Members to disclose any personal or pecuniary interests in any matter included on the agenda for this meeting.

NOTE: Members are reminded that, where applicable, they must complete the appropriate form recording details of any such interests and hand it to the Democratic Support Officer.

3 DECLARATIONS OF SCRUTINY INTEREST

Members are invited to declare any prior participation in any decision taken by a Committee, Sub-Committee, or Panel of the Council on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

4 DECLARATION OF PARTY POLITICAL WHIP

Members are invited to declare the application of any party political whip on any matter on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

5 STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

6 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING) (Pages 1 - 2)

To approve and sign as a correct record the Minutes of the meetings held on 16th December, 2019 and to deal with any matters arising.

7 SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW (Pages 3 - 26)

Report of the Chair of the Safe City Partnership detailing the Partnership's annual review for consideration.

8 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE (Pages 27 - 30)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance enabling the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee to monitor and track progress on recommendations made to the Executive at previous meetings.

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 16 DECEMBER 2019

Present: Councillors S Galton (Chair), Fuller (Vice-Chair), Bell, Cooper, Fitzhenry, Harwood, Whitbread, Windle and Savage

Apologies: Councillor Bunday and Appointed Members Catherine Hobbs, Rob Sanders, Nicola Brown, Francis Otieno and Claire Rogers

Also in attendance: Cabinet Member for Homes and Culture – Councillor Kaur
Cabinet Member for Resources – Councillor Barnes-Andrews

29. **APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)**

The Committee noted the apologies of Councillor Bunday and Appointed Members Catherine Hobbs, Rob Sanders, Nicola Brown, Francis Otieno and Claire Rogers. The Committee also noted that following receipt of the temporary resignation of Councillor Bunday from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee, the Director of Legal and Governance, acting under delegated powers, had appointed Councillor Savage to replace him for the purposes of the meeting.

30. **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING)**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the 14th November, 2019 Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee be approved and signed as a correct record following the insertion of the year '2019' at the end of the first paragraph, item 24, update on the performance and transition of services from Capita to the City Council.

31. **FORWARD PLAN**

A) **TENANCY AGREEMENT – PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

The Committee considered the report of the Cabinet Member for Homes and Culture detailing proposed amendments to the Tenancy Agreement.

The Cabinet Member for Homes and Culture, Councillor Kaur, was present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting.

RESOLVED that the updated Tenants Handbook provides clarity with regards to acceptable standards for garden maintenance.

B) **BUDGET MATTERS**

The Committee considered the report of the Cabinet Member for Resources detailing changes to the Capital Programme.

The Cabinet Member for Resources, Councillor Barnes-Andrews, was present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the meeting.

RESOLVED:

- i) That the following information was circulated to the Panel:
 - a) The total outstanding s106 funds available.
 - b) A ward level breakdown of Community Infrastructure Levy funding (including the Members Wider Works programme) and that this information was reflected in the data published on the Council website.
- ii) That the Administration review the approach to recycling Council laptops/PCs.

32. **MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE**

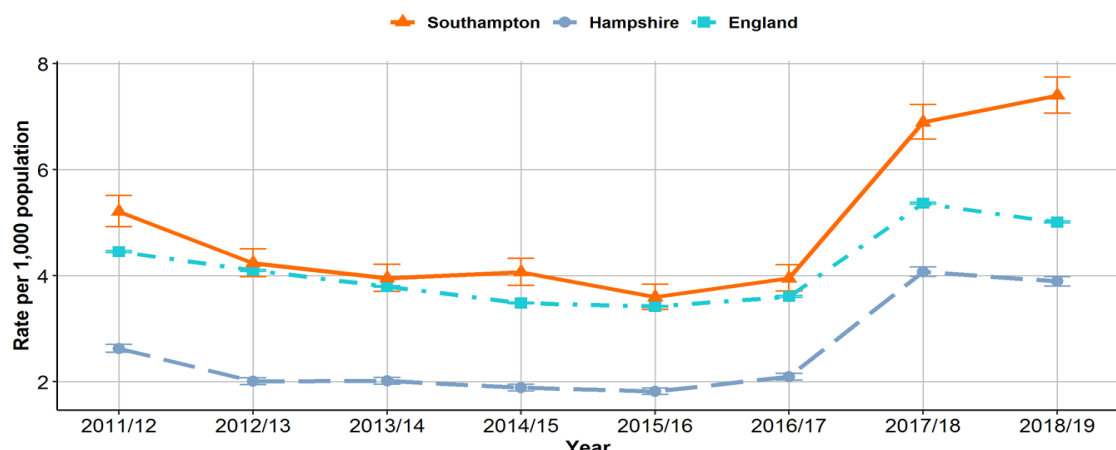
The Committee received and noted the report of the Director of Legal and Governance detailing the actions of the Executive and monitoring progress of the recommendations of the Committee.

DECISION-MAKER:		OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
SUBJECT:		SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
DATE OF DECISION:		16 JANUARY 2020		
REPORT OF:		CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>				
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mick Thompson	Tel:	023 8064 4000
	E-mail:	mick.thompson@hantsfire.gov.uk		
Director	Name:	Mike Harris	Tel:	023 8083 2882
	E-mail:	mike.harris@southampton.gov.uk		

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
This report provides the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC) with an update for 2018/19 on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership. It includes information on the recently completed Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, activities undertaken by the Safe City partners, and an update on work to review and revise the Safe City Strategy. The data refers to the 2018/19 period as this is the latest full year data available for analysis.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
	(i) That the Committee considers and notes this report.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.	OSMC has requested an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the activity of the Safe City Partnership.
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
2.	None
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	Background
3.	In April 2017, the Southampton Safe City Partnership and Southampton City Council agreed a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2020. Progress against this strategy is regularly assessed by the Safe City Partnership.
4.	There is a legislative requirement for the Partnership to undertake a Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment each year. This year's Strategic Assessment has recently been completed, and provides an overview of current crime trends, antisocial behaviour and wider community safety factors affecting Southampton. This report provides an overview of the latest available evidence and progress across a range of community safety related activities.

5.	The Southampton Safe City Partnership co-ordinates multi-agency activity to improve lives and foster stronger communities by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, and the use and harm caused by drugs and alcohol throughout the city. Partners include the five statutory authorities; Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton City Council, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Probation Services and Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group. In addition, there are representatives from the council's Youth Offending Service, Southampton Voluntary Services, Go! Southampton and the Integrated Commissioning Unit.																																				
	Overall Crime																																				
6.	In 2018/19, the recorded crime rate in Southampton was 126.1 crimes per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 86.7 per 1,000 population. Southampton has the third highest overall reported crime rate amongst its comparator group, ahead of Portsmouth which is fourth highest, as shown below.																																				
7.	<p>Police Recorded Total Recorded Crime, Rate Per 1,000 Population <i>Southampton and Comparator Community Safety Partnerships - 2018/19</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Hampshire</td><td>80.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastbourne</td><td>85.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Derby</td><td>85.7</td></tr> <tr><td>England</td><td>86.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Plymouth</td><td>90.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Gloucester</td><td>92.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Hounslow</td><td>95.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Reading</td><td>102.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Luton</td><td>102.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Slough</td><td>103.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>108.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Northampton</td><td>109.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Bristol, City of</td><td>113.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Portsmouth</td><td>120.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Southampton</td><td>126.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Leeds</td><td>135.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Newcastle upon Tyne</td><td>144.3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Midyear Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP</p>	Area	Rate per 1,000 population	Hampshire	80.0	Eastbourne	85.0	Derby	85.7	England	86.7	Plymouth	90.2	Gloucester	92.4	Hounslow	95.6	Reading	102.4	Luton	102.9	Slough	103.9	Cardiff	108.9	Northampton	109.1	Bristol, City of	113.7	Portsmouth	120.4	Southampton	126.1	Leeds	135.0	Newcastle upon Tyne	144.3
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8.	Between 2017/18 and 2018/19 Hampshire and IOW Constabulary recorded a 1% increase in recorded crime in Southampton. This compares with declines of 7.9% and 0.4% in Portsmouth and Hampshire respectively, but is lower than the overall rise in crime across England of 5.7%.																																				
9.	Previous increases in recorded crime in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were largely driven by crime data integrity improvements by Hampshire Constabulary following an HMIC audit (October 2014). However, 2018/19 should be comparable to 2017/18, 2016/17 and 2015/16. Therefore, any increase in crime is likely to be real. It should also be noted that a HMICFRS 2018 Hampshire Crime Data Integrity inspection estimated that 8.7% of reported crimes in Hampshire remain unrecorded.																																				
10.	The figure below illustrates the changes in reported crime by type of offence, as well as the percentage change since last year. It also indicates the percentage change in crime severity score from 2017/18 to 2018/19. The crime severity score is an estimate of the harm caused by crime. This score gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones using crime sentencing weights calculated by ONS using data from the																																				

	Ministry of Justice. The rise in recorded crime in Southampton appears to be driven by increases in most types of crime, with the exception of most serious violence, violence with injury, burglary non-residential, vehicle offences, sexual offences – rape, possession of a bladed instrument and anti-social behaviour. Among the main crime categories, there have been notable increases in violent crime, including domestic violent crime and serious knife crime, and residential burglary. It should be noted that police recorded crime statistics are affected by changes in police activity as well as recording practices, and that an increase in weapon offences often tallies with proactive policing.																																																																																																																																																																																															
11.	<table><tr><th>Indicator</th><th>2017/18 count</th><th>2018/19 count</th><th>Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 count</th><th>Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 crime severity score</th><th>iQuanta position</th></tr><tr><td>Total crime*</td><td>31,589</td><td>31,890</td><td>1.0%</td><td>-1.0%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Most serious violence*</td><td>253</td><td>199</td><td>-21.3%</td><td>-23.5%</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Violent crime*</td><td>10,300</td><td>11,079</td><td>7.6%</td><td>-5.4%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Violence with injury*</td><td>4,224</td><td>4,186</td><td>-0.9%</td><td>-8.4%</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Violence without injury*</td><td>4,709</td><td>4,900</td><td>4.1%</td><td>20.3%</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Burglary residential*</td><td>1,740</td><td>1,871</td><td>7.5%</td><td>6.6%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Burglary non-residential*</td><td>828</td><td>657</td><td>-20.7%</td><td>-17.9%</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Robbery*</td><td>405</td><td>425</td><td>4.9%</td><td>4.8%</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Vehicle offences*</td><td>2,596</td><td>2,319</td><td>-10.7%</td><td>-15.9%</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Sexual offences*</td><td>1,035</td><td>1,039</td><td>0.4%</td><td>-3.6%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Sexual offences - rape*</td><td>401</td><td>382</td><td>-4.7%</td><td>-4.5%</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Sexual offences - other*</td><td>634</td><td>657</td><td>3.6%</td><td>-1.0%</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Possession of weapons offences*</td><td>328</td><td>381</td><td>16.2%</td><td>63.1%</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Possession of bladed implement*</td><td>179</td><td>177</td><td>-1.1%</td><td>-1.3%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Weapon used bladed implement**</td><td></td><td>676</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Arson*</td><td>110</td><td>175</td><td>59.1%</td><td>51.3%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Malicious communications*</td><td>968</td><td>1,239</td><td>28.0%</td><td>27.8%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Modern slavery*</td><td>17</td><td>30</td><td>76.5%</td><td>76.2%</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Cruelty to children/young persons*</td><td>97</td><td>180</td><td>85.6%</td><td>85.2%</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Stalking and harassment*</td><td>1,361</td><td>1,989</td><td>46.1%</td><td>59.5%</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Blackmail*</td><td>49</td><td>81</td><td>65.3%</td><td>65.0%</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Drug offences*</td><td>664</td><td>719</td><td>8.3%</td><td>-0.2%</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Hate crime**</td><td>707</td><td>738</td><td>4.4%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Domestic violent crime**</td><td>3,031</td><td>3,486</td><td>15.0%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Crimes with domestic flag**</td><td>3,797</td><td>4,293</td><td>13.1%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Violent crime with public place flag**</td><td>4,013</td><td>4,033</td><td>0.5%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Anti-social behaviour**</td><td>11,419</td><td>7,765</td><td>-32.0%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Serious knife crime**</td><td>250</td><td>293</td><td>17.2%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Alcohol affected crime**</td><td>2,492</td><td>2,647</td><td>6.2%</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Drug affected crime**</td><td></td><td>707</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Indicator	2017/18 count	2018/19 count	Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 count	Percentage change 2017/18 to 2018/19 crime severity score	iQuanta position	Total crime*	31,589	31,890	1.0%	-1.0%	3	Most serious violence*	253	199	-21.3%	-23.5%	7	Violent crime*	10,300	11,079	7.6%	-5.4%	3	Violence with injury*	4,224	4,186	-0.9%	-8.4%	2	Violence without injury*	4,709	4,900	4.1%	20.3%	1	Burglary residential*	1,740	1,871	7.5%	6.6%	3	Burglary non-residential*	828	657	-20.7%	-17.9%	5	Robbery*	405	425	4.9%	4.8%	7	Vehicle offences*	2,596	2,319	-10.7%	-15.9%	11	Sexual offences*	1,035	1,039	0.4%	-3.6%	3	Sexual offences - rape*	401	382	-4.7%	-4.5%	2	Sexual offences - other*	634	657	3.6%	-1.0%	4	Possession of weapons offences*	328	381	16.2%	63.1%	1	Possession of bladed implement*	179	177	-1.1%	-1.3%	3	Weapon used bladed implement**		676				Arson*	110	175	59.1%	51.3%	3	Malicious communications*	968	1,239	28.0%	27.8%	3	Modern slavery*	17	30	76.5%	76.2%	7	Cruelty to children/young persons*	97	180	85.6%	85.2%	2	Stalking and harassment*	1,361	1,989	46.1%	59.5%	6	Blackmail*	49	81	65.3%	65.0%	3	Drug offences*	664	719	8.3%	-0.2%	13	Hate crime**	707	738	4.4%			Domestic violent crime**	3,031	3,486	15.0%			Crimes with domestic flag**	3,797	4,293	13.1%			Violent crime with public place flag**	4,013	4,033	0.5%			Anti-social behaviour**	11,419	7,765	-32.0%			Serious knife crime**	250	293	17.2%			Alcohol affected crime**	2,492	2,647	6.2%			Drug affected crime**		707								
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Vehicle offences*	2,596	2,319	-10.7%	-15.9%	11																																																																																																																																																																																											
Sexual offences*	1,035	1,039	0.4%	-3.6%	3																																																																																																																																																																																											
Sexual offences - rape*	401	382	-4.7%	-4.5%	2																																																																																																																																																																																											
Sexual offences - other*	634	657	3.6%	-1.0%	4																																																																																																																																																																																											
Possession of weapons offences*	328	381	16.2%	63.1%	1																																																																																																																																																																																											
Possession of bladed implement*	179	177	-1.1%	-1.3%	3																																																																																																																																																																																											
Weapon used bladed implement**		676																																																																																																																																																																																														
Arson*	110	175	59.1%	51.3%	3																																																																																																																																																																																											
Malicious communications*	968	1,239	28.0%	27.8%	3																																																																																																																																																																																											
Modern slavery*	17	30	76.5%	76.2%	7																																																																																																																																																																																											
Cruelty to children/young persons*	97	180	85.6%	85.2%	2																																																																																																																																																																																											
Stalking and harassment*	1,361	1,989	46.1%	59.5%	6																																																																																																																																																																																											
Blackmail*	49	81	65.3%	65.0%	3																																																																																																																																																																																											
Drug offences*	664	719	8.3%	-0.2%	13																																																																																																																																																																																											
Hate crime**	707	738	4.4%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Domestic violent crime**	3,031	3,486	15.0%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Crimes with domestic flag**	3,797	4,293	13.1%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,013	4,033	0.5%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Anti-social behaviour**	11,419	7,765	-32.0%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Serious knife crime**	250	293	17.2%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Alcohol affected crime**	2,492	2,647	6.2%																																																																																																																																																																																													
Drug affected crime**		707																																																																																																																																																																																														
12.	Among the key crime categories, changes in crime severity have generally been more favourable than the change in crime count; that is severity has increased more slowly, or declined more rapidly. For example, in the case of all violent crime, the severity score has reduced by 5.4%, despite the crime count increasing by 7.6%; this indicates that although the number of recorded offences has increased this year, the severity of these offences has reduced significantly. However, in some cases severity has increased more rapidly than crime count: the volume of offences for possession of weapons increased by 16.2% from 2017/18 to 2018/19, but the increase in the total severity score of these offences was much greater at 63.1%. Similarly, the number of violence without injury offences increased by 4.1% in 2018/19, yet there was a much greater increase in the crime severity score.																																																																																																																																																																																															
13.	A prioritisation matrix was developed to help inform crime priority setting in the city. This produced a simple score based on a combination of the rankings for																																																																																																																																																																																															

	<p>the different crime types in: crime frequency; crime severity score; the proportion of crimes with formal action taken; the year on year percentage increase in crime; and relative position of Southampton among its group of comparator Community Safety Partnerships. The prioritisation matrix with contributing metrics can be viewed on page 21 of the full strategic assessment. Based on the score the top four crime priorities for the Partnership were found to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Violent crime, particularly violence without injury• Residential burglary• Sexual offences particularly rape• Domestic crimes including domestic violent crime																																				
14.	<p>In terms of crime distribution, total recorded crime has increased in 10 wards and fallen in 6. The wards with increases are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bargate (3.2%)• Bassett (1.2%)• Bitterne (11.5%)• Bitterne Park (2.7%)• Freemantle (7.5%)• Harefield (8.1%)• Millbrook (3.9%)• Portswood (2.0%)• Redbridge (3.8%)• Shirley (1.1%) <p>The largest decreases were seen in Bevois (-5.6%), Coxford (-14.1%), Sholing (-3.8%), Swaythling (-2.3%), Woolston (-2.9%) and Peartree (6.3%).</p>																																				
	Domestic Burglary																																				
15.	<p>Since 2017/18 the offence classification of residential burglary has included burglaries of sheds and garages, while the previous classification of domestic burglary excluded burglaries from these outbuildings. The reclassification resulted in a large increase in the rate of offences in 2017/18 in Southampton, Hampshire and England. However, in Southampton there has been a further increase of 7% in the number of offences from 2017/18 to 2018/19 which is due to a genuine increase in recorded crime of this type.</p> <p>Police Recorded Burglary Residential Trend, Rate Per 1,000 Population <i>Southampton Community Safety Partnership, Hampshire and England - 2011/12 to 2018/19</i></p> <div><p>Southampton Hampshire England</p><table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Southampton</th><th>Hampshire</th><th>England</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>5.2</td><td>2.6</td><td>4.5</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>4.2</td><td>2.0</td><td>4.1</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>4.0</td><td>2.0</td><td>3.8</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>4.1</td><td>1.9</td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>3.8</td><td>1.8</td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>4.0</td><td>2.1</td><td>3.7</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>6.8</td><td>4.0</td><td>5.4</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>7.2</td><td>3.9</td><td>5.0</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Midyear Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP</p></div>	Year	Southampton	Hampshire	England	2011/12	5.2	2.6	4.5	2012/13	4.2	2.0	4.1	2013/14	4.0	2.0	3.8	2014/15	4.1	1.9	3.5	2015/16	3.8	1.8	3.5	2016/17	4.0	2.1	3.7	2017/18	6.8	4.0	5.4	2018/19	7.2	3.9	5.0
Year	Southampton	Hampshire	England																																		
2011/12	5.2	2.6	4.5																																		
2012/13	4.2	2.0	4.1																																		
2013/14	4.0	2.0	3.8																																		
2014/15	4.1	1.9	3.5																																		
2015/16	3.8	1.8	3.5																																		
2016/17	4.0	2.1	3.7																																		
2017/18	6.8	4.0	5.4																																		
2018/19	7.2	3.9	5.0																																		
16.	<p>There were 1,871 police recorded residential burglaries in Southampton in 2018/19 and a formal action taken rate of 4% indicates that nearly 1,800 of</p>																																				

	<p>these offences did not result in any action against offenders. Southampton has dedicated resources who focus on high harm offences such as residential burglary and Robbery. Hampshire Constabulary have a Residential Burglary Strategy 2018-2020 was agreed in November 2017. The strategy focuses on five key areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Response • Investigation • Reassurance & Prevention • Enhanced Information • Communication. <p>Each area listed has a responsible owner who is accountable for deliverable actions. Southampton Policing District hold those owners to account through Performance and Tactical Planning meetings, chaired by senior police leads, in conjunction with other high harm offences. Local trends and identified burglary series will be identified and tracked for local delivery.</p>
17.	Although residential burglary does not appear on the Hampshire Constabulary Control Strategy, it is an increasing source of concern in Southampton which has become an outlier for this type of offence within Hampshire. Southampton has the third highest rate of residential burglary among similar CSPs and rates continue to rise, while formal action taken rates are low.
	Alcohol-affected Offences
18.	In 2018/19 there were 2,647 crimes which were recorded as affected by alcohol in Southampton which is an increase of 6.2% from 2017/18 and a rate of 10.5 offences per thousand population. The police recorded 1,784 incidents of alcohol related violent crime in Southampton over the course of 2018/19, a 2.6% decrease from 2017/18.
19.	In 2018/19, police recorded rates of violent crime affected by alcohol were significantly higher in the central wards of Bargate and Bevois. This is likely to be because these wards are strongly associated with the City's night time economy. In total, 10 Southampton wards saw an increase in crime affected by alcohol in 2018/19 compared with 2017/18, with the largest increases in Redbridge (53.8%) and Portswood (37.4%).
20.	<p>An Alcohol Strategy was agreed by Health and Wellbeing Board in March 2017. The strategy has 3 areas of work. Safe is led by the police, Healthy by Public Health and Vibrant by Licensing. Each has their own work plan. Fewer dates in the night-time economy have been categorised as high harm and there is an improved partnership response ensuring diversionary outcomes are used effectively. Since 2017 the Healthy work plan has been supported by a multiagency group. Recent focus has been on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing the commissioning of alcohol use disorder services and proposals for work to help people with lower-risk needs • Training and skilling the workforce • Growing peer support for people in recovery from alcohol issues • Nevertheless, there is high unmet need in the city. Annual updates and performance dashboards are provided to the Safe City and Health and Wellbeing Boards, with the next due in spring 2020.
	Anti-social behaviour
21.	There has been a decline in anti-social behaviour offences in Southampton, from 11,419 reported in 2017/18 to 7,765 in 2018/19, a 32% decrease on the previous year. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a priority for

	neighbourhood policing teams across the city, and police Inspectors are engaging with their communities through monthly newsletters which includes crime prevention advice and encourages reporting both crime and intelligence.
22.	Each month in each police sector there is a community tasking and coordinating group meeting, chaired by the community safety manager and attended by police and other local partners. They identify local areas of crime and anti-social behaviour and work together to tackle these local issues.
23.	The Council community safety service, through its five city welfare wardens, continue to work with the neighbourhood police team to disrupt the anti-social behaviour associated with begging and rough sleeping in the city. The police have signed up to the begging charter and where begging reaches the right threshold of high harm to the public or high vulnerability of a victim, the CTCG will focus on a location or offender to reduce this activity.
	Hate Crime
24.	A total of 738 incidents of hate crime in Southampton were recorded in 2018/19, an increase of 4.4% on the 707 hate crimes in 2017/18. In comparison the most recent Home Office report on Hate Crime shows a 10% increase in England and Wales over the period 2017/18 to 2018/19 which is the lowest percentage increase in these offences nationally since 2013/14.
25.	In 2018/19, the majority of hate crimes nationally were race hate crimes (76%); 14% were sexual orientation related; 8% were religious hate crimes; 8% were disability related; and 2% were transgender hate crimes. The percentages sum to more than 100% as it is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor.
26.	The Safe City Partnership have been actively involved in the development of the Third Party Hate Crime Reporting Network, and supported the Southampton Love Don't Hate campaign in Hate Crime Week (October 2019). Southampton police have invested in a community cohesion officer whose role is to engage with communities to increase hate crime reporting. Any reported hate crime crimes/incidents are scrutinised at a daily management meeting and the progress of any investigation is overseen by a sector Inspector.
	Sexual Offences
27.	Southampton continues to have a significantly higher police recorded rate of sexual offences per 1,000 resident population than England and in 2018/19 recorded the third highest rate in its group of comparator neighbours with a rate of 4.1 offences recorded per 1,000 population.
28.	In 2018/19, 382 rapes were recorded by police in the city which represents a fall of 4.7% compared to 2017/18. Other sexual offences increased by 3.6% over the same period to give a small increase in sexual offences overall of 0.4%. This compares to the 5.9% increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police in England.
29.	Hampshire Constabulary have recently established and chair a Southampton Sexual Offences and Rape reference group which is a multi-agency meeting that will sit quarterly. In the early stages, focus has been on risks associated with young people, in particular 18 to 24 year olds, the night time economy association to sexual offences and the risks associated with sex work. Analysis is being undertaken into the wellbeing of women selling sex 'on-street' and will be reported to the DSA Strategy group in February 2020.
	Domestic violence
30.	Southampton police recorded domestic violence crimes have increased by 15% between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Domestic violence continues to be a

	driver of violent crime in the city, accounting for 31.5% of all violent crime in 2018/19, a two percentage point increase from 2017/18. The increase in domestic violent crime should be seen in the context of an increase in violent crime overall but also in the increased propensity of victims to report offences.
31.	A quarter (25%) of domestic offenders are responsible for almost half (50%) of domestic offences. Therefore, interventions to address repeat offending at all risk levels would contribute to reduced harm and escalation. Specific recommendations in this respect have been made as part of the recent SCC DV needs assessment.
32.	A DSA Strategy Forum is in place and meets quarterly to ensure close working between all partners. The Safe City Partnership actively monitors progress against the DSA Strategy, with an annual report presented to the Partnership in November 2018.
33.	An Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee inquiry into domestic abuse took place in January 2019, supported by a dedicated strategic needs assessment. The inquiry found that, as re-confirmed in the latest Safe City needs Assessment, Southampton has high levels of reported domestic abuse and this figure continues to rise. However, it also found that Southampton has a strong and well developed suite of victim and survivor domestic abuse services and the range of accredited perpetrator services in Southampton is comparable to any city in the UK. It recognised that domestic abuse cannot be reduced without engaging perpetrators, and that more should be done across wider society to stigmatise abusive behaviours. A Cabinet Action Plan was subsequently agreed and is being implemented.
	Violent Offences
34.	Southampton has a relatively high recorded rate of violent crime at 43.8 recorded crimes per 1,000 population in 2018/19 and this is significantly higher than the England rate (27.4 in 2018/19). This places Southampton third highest among its group of most similar community safety partnerships, and 19th highest in England. However, the rate of violent crime recorded in Southampton is not significantly different from that recorded in its local comparator city of Portsmouth, which has the second highest recorded rate of 44.6 recorded crimes per 1,000 population.
35.	While the rate of recorded violent crime per 1,000 residents in Southampton increased overall between 2017/18 and 2018/19 by 7.6%, the increase was mostly in the wards of Portswood (19.9% increase); Redbridge (16.8% increase); and Bitterne (15.9% increase). Most serious violence was highest in Bargate and Bevois where the night time economy acts as a driver for these offences.
36.	Southampton has highest rate of crimes involving a bladed implement across Hampshire districts and there were 676 crimes involving use of a bladed implement in 2018/19. Offenders aged 9-17 make up 20.4% of known bladed implement offenders but were responsible for 27.8% of crimes involving a bladed implement in Southampton in 2018/19. The 25-34 year old age group was responsible for the second highest proportion of crimes involving a bladed implement by age (25.5%). Repeat offenders were more likely to be male and 80.4% of offenders were male overall. Around 21% of offenders committed more than one offence involving a bladed implement.
37.	Most serious violence data is produced monthly and is scrutinised at the Western Area and Southampton performance meeting. In April the government awarded money to reduce serious violence and a profile was commissioned which identified repeat victims, offenders and locations.

38.	In 2019 Southampton City Council led work to develop a successful bid for funding from the Home Office to establish a Hampshire-wide Violence Reduction Unit via the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). This funding has been used to develop a 'hub and spoke' model with a pan-Hampshire coordination of the VRU, supported by four devolved VRUs for Portsmouth, Southampton, Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
39.	The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) funding has been used to employ a Southampton VRU manager, fund analytical and project support, and provide grant funding to early intervention initiatives. The Southampton VRU has progressed rapidly in its establishment, and is leading the way to demonstrate how the VRU model can deliver in Hampshire. Alongside the early intervention initiatives, the VRUs will work to build evidence, data and intelligence to better understand what drives serious violence. A Serious Violence Strategy is being developed based on a local problem profile, and will be consulted on through a Southampton Serious Violence Summit planned in February 2020.
40.	During Jan-Mar 2020, £84,000 of Home Office funding has been allocated to interventions in the city, including work in the Compass and Polygon Schools, Youth Workers in A&E during peak times to provide support at 'treatable moments', forum theatre productions involving young people, work with serious violence offenders and outreach work in serious violence hotspot areas. The Safe City Partnership has been advised that Home Office funding will be made available to continue this work in 2020/21.
	Drug Offences
41.	The police recorded 719 drug offences in Southampton in 2018/19, a rise of 8.3% compared to the previous year. This represents a rate of nearly 3 offences per 1,000 resident population; significantly higher than the England rate but third lowest among Southampton's group of comparator neighbours.
42.	Despite the increase this year, police recorded drug offences in Southampton fell sharply over two consecutive years from 2014 to 2016, which markedly reduced the difference between the Southampton and England offence rates. Since 2015/16 there have been no significant year on year changes in Southampton's rate of police recorded drug offences. However, the number of drug offences recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities and changes over time may reflect changes in the policing of drug crime, rather than real changes in its incidence. Despite the fall in the police recorded drug offence rate in recent years, the majority of respondents (59%) to the community safety survey identified 'people using or dealing drugs' to be a fairly or very big issue in the city; the second highest in terms of problems raised.
43.	A Drugs Strategy was agreed by the Safe City Partnership in June 2017. As part of this, the council's Public Health team is leading a Prevention and Treatment work stream, focusing on reducing drug related deaths, as well as optimising treatment. The most recent, nationally reported, successful treatment completion measures show improvements across all age ranges. Services are working hard to reach more people but the city has high unmet need. A Council Cabinet Action Plan to reduce drug-related litter was agreed in 2018 and evidence reviews of heroin-assisted treatment and overdose prevention facilities are underway for subsequent consideration in 2020.
44.	In terms of enforcement, Southampton police have developed a high harm team. One of their roles is to tackle drug related harm. As a result multiple search warrants have been executed across the city. In addition, Operation Fortress is a monthly multi-agency meeting which also identified county lines

	and organised crime gangs trafficking drugs as well as vulnerable people being used as cuckooed addresses or as dealers. There have also been several partial house closures which aim to reduce premises from which to deal.
	Resident Perception of Crime
45.	The Southampton Community Safety Survey was carried out by Southampton City Council in July 2019 to elicit the views of people living, studying and working in the city on community safety issues. The survey was conducted online and through targeted community engagement. A total of 2,075 responses were received.
46.	Respondents were asked about their overall feeling of safety in their local area within Southampton. In 2019, 82% of respondents felt either fairly safe or very safe during the day. This is an improvement compared with 76% in 2017 but a small decrease from 86% in 2015. After dark, 40% felt safe or fairly safe in their local area. This is a decline from 42% of respondents in 2017 and 52% of respondents in 2015.
47.	The most frequently mentioned reason for feeling unsafe was people who are homeless and begging (mentioned by 17.2% of all survey respondents), followed by public drinking and drunkenness (16.8% of respondents) and the levels of crime in the local area (16.1% of respondents). Other common but less frequently cited reasons for feeling unsafe concerned a lack of sense of community and police presence, and groups hanging around the streets. Those feeling particularly less safe included females and 18-24 year olds.
48.	Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of the level of crime in their local area. Only 4% believed that crime levels had decreased, whilst 38% felt they had increased and 15% believed they had increased significantly, similar percentages to the 2017 survey. Around 43% believed that crime levels in their local area had remained the same. Therefore, the majority of respondents felt that crime had increased in the last 12 months.
49.	Only 23% of respondents to the Southampton Community Safety Survey 2019 agreed that the police and other local public services were successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area. This is an increase from 17% in the 2017 survey but lower than the figure from the 2015 survey when nearly 35% agreed that the Police and local authority were successfully dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour.
50.	Just over half of the total number of incidents experienced by Survey respondents were reported either to the police, Southampton City Council or another agency. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting an incident was that the respondent did not feel it would make a difference (48%).
	Offender Profiles
51.	Around 8,318 suspects or offenders were identified from police systems for offences that occurred in Southampton during 2018/19. These offenders were responsible for 15,129 of the 31,890 crimes committed in the city during the period (47.4%). Those committing two or more offences were responsible for the majority (67.5%) of recorded crime with an identified suspect or offender in 2018/19. This is an increase from the 62.4% recorded in 2016/17 and suggests either that reoffending is a growing problem, or that reoffenders are more likely to be identified than single offenders.
52.	Ex-offenders are supported to engage with volunteering opportunities in the city through the Southampton Voluntary Services Community Roots service as well as through volunteering opportunities which are promoted across the city.

	This has included Southampton Voluntary Services giving focused presentations to ex-offenders on opportunities available to them.
	Youth Offending
53.	First-time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system in Southampton have fallen since 2018 to 33.2 per 10,000 children, and are similar to the recent historical low of 2017. England and Hampshire FTE rates have also fallen over the same period to 22.4 and 22.5 respectively and Southampton has statistically higher rates of FTE than these areas, although lower than Portsmouth (39.2).
54.	Youth reoffending in Southampton is currently 39.3%, similar to the England and Wales average of 39.2%. Although Southampton is in the top half of comparator areas for juvenile re-offending rates, it is in the lower half for the average number of re-offences per reoffender which has seen a decrease from last year.
55.	Southampton City Council is developing a more coordinated response to support Vulnerable Adolescent's Service, targeting support to children at risk of offending, exploitation, school exclusion or poor attendance and have also established a Weapon's Action Group, to review partnership plan and support delivery within youth settings, health and schools (now reporting into VRU activity). This will soon evolve into a VRU steering group.
	Strategy Next Steps
56.	<p>The Southampton Safe City Strategy 2017-2020 will be reviewed in 2020, taking into account progress over the previous strategy period and evidence gathered as part of the Strategic Needs Assessment as summarised in this report. The current Safe City Strategy focuses on 4 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour • Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol • Protecting vulnerable people • Reduce youth crime. <p>The review will consider whether these themes remain the priorities for the city, or based on evidence and emerging trends, whether these priorities should be changed. The review will also consider the term of the strategy and how stakeholders can continue to improve multiagency working to address need.</p>
57.	The review will be undertaken by the Safe City Partnership and proposals for a new strategy will be presented to Full Council. In order to allow time for careful consideration and consultation with stakeholders as requires, the partnership are anticipating proposing the strategy to Full Council in July 2020.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
58.	None
<u>Property/Other</u>	
59.	None
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
60.	The Police and Justice Act 2006 empowers overview and scrutiny committees to scrutinise Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, and the partners

	who comprise it, insofar as their activities relate to the partnership, at least once a year.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
61.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
62.	Risk to be reflected in the revised Safe City Strategy.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
63.	These will be defined as the work progresses.

KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Safe City Strategy Progress Update

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	
No	
Privacy Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	
No	
Other Background Documents	
Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	Safe City Strategic Assessment (direct link): https://data.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Southampton-Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-2018-19_tcm71-423758.pdf
2.	Safe City Strategic Assessment webpages: https://data.southampton.gov.uk/community-safety/safe-city-assessment/

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Safe City Partnership Strategy 2017-2020 Progress Update

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
Reduce crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour	Continue to raise awareness and improve communication to help people understand what they need to do to avoid becoming a victim of crime and encourage reporting focusing on deprived and hard to reach communities/areas.	All	The Safe City Partnership have been actively involved in a range of campaigns and awareness communications relating to community safety, crime and antisocial behaviour.
	Continue to engage with the public to identify and respond to issues specific to each neighbourhood area that most significantly impact communities (crime and anti-social behaviour).	Hampshire Constabulary	<p>The police produce a monthly partnership newsletter which includes crime prevention advice and encourages reporting of both crime and intelligence.</p> <p>There is also a monthly tactical meeting with Partner agencies that shares messages about District priorities and encourages Community Partnership Intelligence (CPI), and the use of CPI reporting forms has been promoted amongst partners and communities throughout 2019. Police Inspectors regularly engage communities and work with local Ward Councillors to understand local neighbourhood issues and priorities, and PCSOs host and attend community engagement events, which are hosted by local groups and advertised online.</p> <p>Some of the Serious Violence Reduction funding awarded by the Government to Hampshire has been used to support a community cohesion project being run in the Flowers Estates by an organisation called Mutual Gain. This is aimed at increasing crime reporting and community resilience.</p>

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			<p>Southampton police have an engagement strategy that centres around deprived areas and other areas where it has been harder to engage or who have low confidence and a higher fear of crime. This has been developed using health and a CEAC tool.</p> <p>Partners have also undertaken work to engage with harder to reach communities through Police and Council led Community Engagement activity, social media activity to encourage vulnerable victims to report crime. Southampton Voluntary Services (SVS) deliver communications through voluntary sector mailings and Friday Forums to ensure victims can seek support and are aware of help available.</p> <p>Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) have supported key cultural events in the city such as black history month, pride and Chinese New Year. Each of these has been an opportunity to engage elements of the community with key safety messages</p> <p>Southampton City Council continues to use Tenants Link e-alert to communicate directly with council tenants. Feedback has shown that tenants welcome articles on how to tackle crime in their area, and the council regularly collaborates with Hampshire Constabulary on joint articles in the e-alert, with recent examples focusing on domestic violence and Christmas safety.</p>
	Support evidence based approaches to tackle emerging crime patterns and prevent crime, while supporting initiatives in deprived areas.	Hampshire Constabulary	The annual Safe City Strategic Needs Assessment direct informs the Safe City Strategy and activity of the Safe City Partnership. Partners also update the

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			<p>Partnership on a regular basis on in year data and emerging trends and problems.</p> <p>Sub-groups of the Safe City Partnership meet regularly with and monitoring data and other intelligence in specific fields, such as Domestic and Sexual Abuse, Prevent and Knife Crime/Serious Violence.</p> <p>Each month the police District Commander holds a performance meeting where data is used to analyse emerging crime patterns. On the basis of this data, the monthly tactical planning meeting identifies crime reduction operations as well as repeat or priority victims and offenders who police and relevant other partners engage with to reduce offending.</p> <p>Cross border crime is analysed at a monthly western area performance meeting chaired by a Detective Chief Superintendent. There is also a monthly Op. Fortress partnership meeting that focuses on drugs related criminality and a multi-agency weapons action group. Due to the nature of these topics i.e. drugs and weapons, activity is usually focused on deprived areas.</p>
	Support communities to give victims of hate crime the confidence to report incidents, and ensure this crime data is monitored to identify trends.	Hampshire Constabulary	<p>Southampton police have invested in a community cohesion officer whose role is to engage with communities to increase hate crime reporting. Any reported hate crime crimes/incidents are scrutinised daily at a daily management meeting and the progress of any investigation is overseen by a sector Inspector. The police are also active in advertising the 3rd party reporting scheme.</p>

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
	Working collaboratively with the Probation Services to reduce reoffending by improving outcomes for offenders through timely access to substance misuse services, mental health services, diversion services, employment training, family support, and accommodation and education opportunities.	Probation Services	<p>Ex-offenders are supported to engage with volunteering opportunities in the city through the SVS Community Roots service as well as through promoting volunteering opportunities. The Integrated Commission Unit (ICU) supports ex-offenders through specialist substance misuse services, including support for young offenders, and the relationship between the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and the Drug Alcohol Support and Health service (DASH) remains strong.</p> <p>The National Probation Service and the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation have continued to work collaboratively with partner organisations across the Safe City Partnership to secure appropriate services and interventions for people subject to both Community Orders and release from prison to improve outcomes with the aim of reducing reoffending and protecting the public.</p>
	Continue to address activity in the city associated with anti-social behaviour through joint working, in order to disrupt and reduce begging and improve awareness through education.	Southampton City Council/ Hampshire Constabulary	Southampton City Council continues to work with the police to address anti-social behaviour. The Community Safety Service, through its five City Welfare Wardens, continues to work with the neighbourhood police team to disrupt the anti-social behaviour associated with begging and rough sleeping in the city.
	Explore opportunities with businesses to monitor commercial burglary hot spots in order to prevent and reduce the number of burglary offences in the city.	Hampshire Constabulary	Hampshire Constabulary continue to engage with key partners within the commercial area. These include Go! Southampton, Southampton Business Against Crime (SOBAC), Bedford Place Traders Association and West Quay.

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			Operation Turbulent is the citywide alert to incidents of commercial burglary, providing updates on current trends in offending as well as success in preventing further offending. 'Street Meets' & 'Deluge Operations' completed in commercial areas ensure engagement with business which are not involved in the main networks and channels detailed above.
	Monitor data from a range of sources in order to better understand violent crime trends.	Hampshire Constabulary	Police continue to gather evidence to understand violent crime, and this intelligence is provided to the Safe City Partnership and included in the Strategic Needs Assessment. Following a successful bid for funding from the Home Office to establish a Violence Reduction Unit, the Partnership is undertaking additional analysis specifically on serious violence and knife crime. This data will be used to inform a new Serious Violence Strategy in 2020.
Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol	Work with the Health and Wellbeing Board to monitor and support the delivery of the Alcohol Strategy to reduce alcohol-related crime, disorder and violence in the city.	All	Both the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City Partnership have received updates on progress against the Alcohol Strategy in 2018. An annual report on the implementation of the Alcohol Strategy will next be provided to a joint meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City partnership in Spring 2020.
	Implement the Drugs Strategy, focusing on prevention, treatment and enforcement, working to reduce drug related deaths and the impact of drug related litter.	Hampshire Constabulary	Both the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City Partnership have received updates on progress against the Drugs Strategy in 2019.

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
Protecting Vulnerable People			<p>A Police led Drugs Board has been established and operations are active to reduce the supply of drugs across county lines, such as Operation Fortress.</p> <p>An annual report on the implementation of the Drugs Strategy will be provided to a joint meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City partnership in Spring 2020.</p>
	Maintain operations to safeguard vulnerable people against drugs activity and associated crime.	Hampshire Constabulary	Operation Fortress continues to address drug issues in the city in terms of identifying offenders and vulnerable people. Additional Police work is addressing “cuckooing”, taking action against offenders and supporting vulnerable individuals.
	Work collaboratively with Public Health and the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategic Group to implement the Multiagency Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy 2017-20.	Southampton City Council	<p>The Strategic Group meets quarterly and the Safe City Partnership received an update on the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy from the Strategic Group in 2019.</p> <p>Sexual exploitation linked to human trafficking remains a high risk. The Southampton district (police) and council are represented on the countywide Modern Slavery partnership. A newly appointed countywide Modern Slavery coordinator (OPCC) is undertaking work to coordinate countywide activity and intelligence, and will be developing local events to improve intelligence flow and reporting mechanisms for victims.</p>
	Investigate the rate of arrests and charges for domestic violent crime and review practices and officer training if necessary to ensure the most effective method of reducing Domestic and Sexual Abuse in the city.	Hampshire Constabulary	Arrest rates for domestic related crimes are monitored and reviewed through District and Force performance structures. The 2018/19 arrest rates averaged at 44.7% which is in line with National levels and formal action taken for domestic related crimes averaged at 14.7% for 2018/19. Hampshire Constabulary has a

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			specific reference group and action plan for its approach to Domestic Abuse and officer training, updates and reviews form part of this plan in line with College of Policing and academic advances.
	Ensure there are appropriate referral routes in place to programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse.	Probation Service	<p>The ICU commission perpetrator services for the city, and services link to the wider offer of support and therapy for perpetrators through probation.</p> <p>Information from Probation services to support the strategy progress update is outstanding.</p>
	Encourage increased reporting and sharing of local intelligence related to Modern Day Slavery, Harmful Practices, those Missing, Exploited or Trafficked, Domestic Violence and Abuse to better understand the extent of these crimes and increase learning regarding intervention and safeguarding.	Hampshire Constabulary	<p>As above, the Southampton district (police) and council are represented on the countywide Modern Slavery partnership. A newly appointed countywide Modern Slavery coordinator (OPCC) is undertaking work to coordinate countywide activity and intelligence, and will be developing local events to improve intelligence flow and reporting mechanisms for victims of Modern Slavery.</p> <p>The Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategic Group meets quarterly and the Safe City Partnership received an update on the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy from the Strategic Group in 2019.</p> <p>The local Missing Exploited Trafficking Operational Group monitors activity and intelligence related to MET and presenting to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel in January 2020, as well as presenting to the Safe City Partnership 2020.</p> <p>The Safeguarding Children Partnership and Adults Board launched a new Family Approach Protocol and</p>

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			Toolkit at its Annual Conference in June 2019. This new protocol emphasises the importance of practitioners taking into account every family member, rather than the person they have specifically been asked to work with. The full Family Approach Protocol and Toolkit can be found here .
	Enhance support to identified vulnerable people through health and safety community projects and work to build community resilience.	Hampshire Fire and Rescue	<p>In 2019 SVS launched the So:Linked community development and community navigation service partnership which will help build individual and community resilience.</p> <p>In 2019 Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) delivered 1,240 Safe & Well visits to Southampton residents – over 23 per week.</p> <p>HFRS continues to promote the Safe & Well offer by engaging with partner agencies explaining the wider Hampshire target risk profile (>65 years old) and the local Southampton risk profile (<30 year old renters) ensuring a tangible reduction of risk in respect of fire safety and falls within the home environment.</p> <p>Southampton crews are also trained in safeguarding vulnerable adults and children and refer to relevant services where appropriate.</p>
	Continue to support the counter extremism and Prevent agenda and maintain routes for safeguarding people at risk of radicalisation.	Prevent Working Group	The Prevent Working Group meets quarterly to review risks and supervise activity relating to the Prevent agenda. Training tools have been updated and the Working Group have engaged with Police to inform their Local Profile assessment.
	Continue to address rough sleeping activity within the city, ensuring strong pathways of support are	All	Southampton has developed a multi-agency partnership approach which has established the Street

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
	available for vulnerable and high risk individuals with complex needs.		Support Action Group. Funds for this work raised through the alternative giving scheme being established and led by Go! Southampton.
Reducing Youth Crime	Work together to ensure that families of children who offend have support, prioritising resources for the most high risk offenders.	Youth Offending Service	<p>An OPCC funded project delivered by Restorative Solutions is providing group interventions for Parents and Adolescents involved in Adolescent Parent Violence.</p> <p>YOS are developing designs for a Vulnerable Adolescent Service, within an Extended Locality Model of Early Help support inclusive of YOS and Met, with Trusted Adult Worker support embedded within service</p> <p>The Trusted Adult Worker support has been funded by Early Intervention Youth Funding distributed by OPCC and is embedded within the Inclusion and Diversion Service, targeting support to children at risk of offending, school exclusion or poor attendance.</p>
	Promote child-friendly restorative practises, working with partners and schools to achieve our ambition of becoming a restorative city.	Youth Offending Service	<p>NHS funding has been secured to expand provision of Restorative Practices (RP) training which is now promoted cross partnership and delivered at L1 (Awareness) to 250 plus staff and L3 (Practitioner) to 60 plus; RP Leadership Training (L2) delivered in Oct 19 to Senior Leads from a range of sectors.</p> <p>The YOS has been central to supporting the development of the Cultural Education Partnership, delivering arts based intervention in the cultural quarter and other settings. The YOS Arts programme continues in this context, expanding to offer support to</p>

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			<p>children at risk of entering the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>In 2019, the roll out of ACE's Awareness and Trauma informed training was delivered by a pool of trainers from the council, NHS Solent and community partners. This included screenings of the Resilience Film, facilitated by the Safe City Partnership and OPCC.</p> <p>The Child Friendly Streets initiative (Metamorphosis) has supported street closures around schools to work with children to create safe walking routes to schools.</p> <p>Engagement with Youth Forum and involvement of children in local initiatives to tackle crime is expanding with 14,000 respondents to Make Your Mark logged in October 2019.</p>
	Monitor reoffending rates for young people, prioritising resources at those assessed as the most high risk and high need young offenders in the city.	Youth Offending Service	YOS, MET (Missing Exploited or Trafficked) and Education Services attend a Tactical Planning Meeting for Vulnerable Persons to better support risk management and deployment of resources.
	Work collaboratively to reduce children's use of weapons and raise awareness with schools and youth groups.	Youth Offending Service	<p>A Weapon's Action Group has been established to review partnership plan and support delivery within youth settings, health and schools (now aligned with VRU activity).</p> <p>The VRU is supporting work in schools to engage with young people in relation to youth violence.</p> <p>HFRS also carried out 5 youth engagement events in 2019 at Spring Hill, Town Hill, Bitterne Manor, St Monica's, and Bitterne C of E across the city, with the</p>

Priority	Action	Lead Agency	Update
			aim of positive role modelling, promoting safety messages and healthy lifestyle choices, reaching around 500 pupils in total.

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DECISION-MAKER:	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
SUBJECT:	MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE		
DATE OF DECISION:	16 JANUARY 2020		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
This item enables the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee to monitor and track progress on recommendations made to the Executive at previous meetings.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Committee considers the responses from Cabinet Members to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To assist the Committee in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made to Cabinet Members at previous meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee. It also contains summaries of any action taken by Cabinet Members in response to the recommendations.		
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Committee does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Committee accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			

<u>Capital/Revenue</u>		
5.	None.	
<u>Property/Other</u>		
6.	None.	
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS		
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>		
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>		
8.	None	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS		
9.	None.	
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS		
10.	None	
KEY DECISION		No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 16 January 2020	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?		No
Data Protection Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee: Holding the Executive to Account

Scrutiny Monitoring – 16 January 2020

Date	Portfolio	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
16/12/19	Resources	Budget Matters	1) That the following information is circulated to the Panel: a) The total outstanding s106 funds available. b) A ward level breakdown of Community Infrastructure Levy funding (including the Members Wider Works programme) and that this information is reflected in the data published on the Council website.		
			2) That the Administration review the approach to recycling Council laptops/PCs.	The contract we have is not for destroying old PCs but for removing, wiping and reselling the hard drive, with a share of the proceeds going to SCC. The other parts eg keyboards (which have very little value) are currently disposed of in an approved way, but we are about to open conversations with the contractor about other routes such as donation to schools and charities and recycling staff personally owned equipment. This will need to be done carefully as the fines following the introduction of GDPR are very large.	
16/12/19	Homes & Culture	Tenancy Agreement – Proposed Amendments	1) That the updated Tenants Handbook provides clarity with regards to acceptable standards for garden maintenance.	This will be picked up and will be included in the redrafted Tenants Handbook.	

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